

Paper Money

DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF CURRENCY



Check drawn on the first Bank of the United States, the history of which is outlined in Cliff Murk's article on Page 55.

VOL. 9

1970

No. 2

Whole No. 34

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF

Society of Paper Money Collectors

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UNCUT SHEET OF EIGHTEEN

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1902 \$10 Nat. Park Bank, New York, N.Y., F-624	1928G \$2 Legal (12) 417.50
The Above Pair 757.50	1928F \$5 Legal (12) 477.50
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Paper Money

VOL. 9 NO. 2

SECOND QUARTER 1970

WHOLE NO. 34

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Texas Obsolete Notes and Scrip - Supplement I

By Bob Medlar

Since The Society of Paper Money Collectors published the catalog on Texas currency in January 1969, the splendid response by paper money collectors in reporting corrections, additional data and new listings has been most gratifying. It is always the fear of a cataloguer that a large collection will turn up which had not been reviewed or recorded, and thus there exists a tendency toward reluctance to issue a supplement and call the work finished. It is tempting to delay in hopes someone will report a new note or surface one on which we have only meager information.

This supplement contains several new notes, identifies several about which we had no previous information and corrects several errors of the Cataloguer.

ANDERSON

GRIMES COUNTY

8-a. 2.00

All notes are printed on the reverse of other fiscal paper.

Similar to #8, except amount. (Reported by R. E. Greenwood) R.7

AUSTIN

STATE OF TEXAS

146-a. \$(xxx)

Similar to preceding note except spelling has been corrected. (Reported by George Traylor) R.7

125.

Page 14. Illustration should be changed to show it as Austin—127, not 125.

147-a. \$(xxx)

Similar to preceding note. "Comptroller's"—etc. begins at left border. On #147, it starts about one half inch from the border. R.7

161-a. 25c

Similar to previous notes. Printed date December 1862. R.7

(Recorded by Bill Bond)

170-a. 1.00

Similar to preceding note. "The City of Austin" is 3-3/16" long. On #170, it is 3 3/4" long. R.7

BASTROP

BASTROP COUNTY

12.

Correct to show Justice standing. Also that it is printed on reverse of other fiscal paper.

BEAUMONT

BILLIARD SALOON

4. 2.00

Typeset. April, 186...., printed. (Reported by Arlie Slabaugh) R.7

BELTON

BELL COUNTY

7.

Add: "Only 1862 is printed on this one note."

BOONVILLE

BRAZOS COUNTY

2.

Eliminate "No other information"—etc. Add: "Similiar to preceding note except amount." (Per Bill Bond)

CENTERVILLE

LEON COUNTY

1-a. 1.00

Similar to #1 and #2, except amount R.7

5. 2.00

Similar to #4. Serial No. space is oval and with straight lines whereas #4 is scroll style. 1862 is printed. R.7

6. 1.00

No major design features, some borders. Printed on blue paper. Similar to #2 above. 1862 is printed. (Left end is gone from only copy) (Per Bill Bond) R.7

7. 1.00

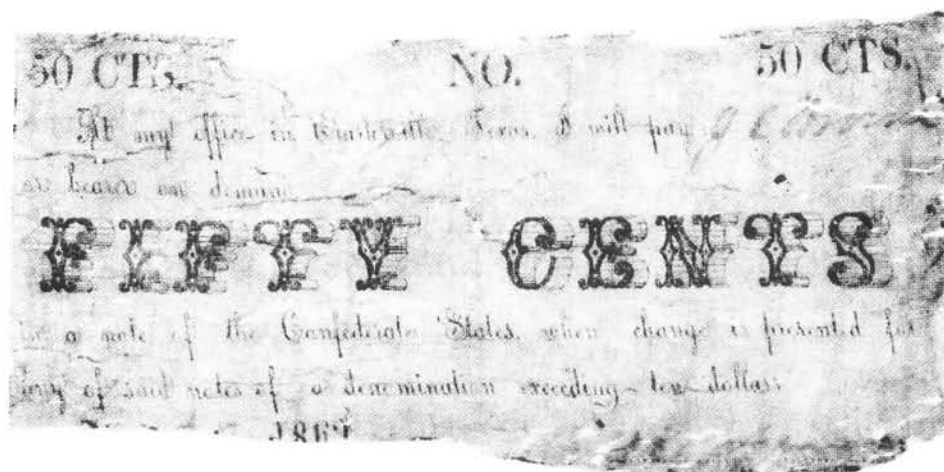
No major design features, some border designs. 1862 printed. Blue paper. Scroll style serial no. and amount. (Per Bill Bond) R.7

CHAPPELL HILL

WASHINGTON COUNTY R. R. CO.

2. 25c

186...., printed, day and month of 1862 written. (Per Arlie Slabaugh) R.7



CLARKSVILLE—16

CLARKSVILLE

B. H. EPPERSON

16. 50c (L) (R) "50 CTS." Amount across face. 1862 printed, day and month handwritten. (Per Bill Bond) R.7

COLUMBIA

THE COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK OF TEXAS

- 23-a. 100.00 (L) Early Train. (C) Navigation overlooking water, below is horse trotting. (R) Barge. (Per Tom Bain) R.7

COLUMBIA POST OFFICE

- 24-a. 50c Typeset. Red overprint. Printed date 1862. (Per Arlie Slabaugh) R.7
24-b. 50c Similar to preceding, different style printing. Dated 1863. (Per Arlie Slabaugh) R.7

CROCKETT

HOUSTON COUNTY

- 1-a. 2.50 Similar to preceding note. (Per Bill Bond) R.7

DALLAS

DALLAS COUNTY

2. Smaller note than preceding.
Illustration Correct to read "Dallas'l."

DENTON

DENTON COUNTY

- 1-a. 1.00 (L) "ONE" across. (C) ONE DOLLAR. Denton County Treasury Draft. February 18th, 1862 printed. (Per Bill Bond) R.7

J. M. SMOOT

- 3-a. 25c Similar to #4 thru 6 in design. Right end including date is missing on known copy. R.7
4. Add: "\$" Sign is printed backward.
8-a. 50c Similar to #8, not redeemed by Alexander & Allen. (Per Bill Bond) R.7
10. Add: Also redeemable by Alexander & Allen.

FORT WORTH

TARRANT COUNTY

1. Add: Printed on reverse of old map paper.

GALVESTON

T. H. McMAHAN & GILBERT

19. Add: Printed on reverse of other fiscal paper.
23. 2.00 (L) Two Maidens. (R) "2." Printed on blue paper, plain paper or on reverse of other fiscal paper. (Per Arlie Slabaugh) R.6

GOLIAD

GOLIAD COUNTY

2, 4, and 6.

Add: Printed on reverse of other fiscal paper.

CONZALES

KEYSER HOUSE

1-a. 1.00

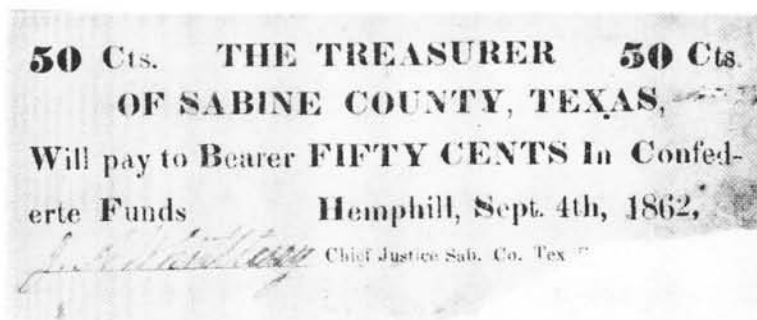
Similar to #1, above. (Per Arlie Slabaugh) R.7

HEMPHILL

SABINE COUNTY

1. 50c

No major design features. All printing in heavy block. Printed date: September 4, 1862. (Per Bill Bond) R.7



HEMPHILL—1

HOUSTON

CITY OF HOUSTON

86-a. 12½c

88-a. 25c

88-b. 25c

96-a. 3.00

(L) George Washington. (C) Eagle. Undated. (Per Arlie Slabaugh) R.7
 (L) As #88, above. (C) 25 City of Houston 25. 184.... printed of 1842 date.
 Imprint: *Telegraph Office*. (Per A. O. Thomas) R.7
 (L) As #88, above. (C) Barge in canal. (Per Arlie Slabaugh) R.7
 (L) Justice standing. (C) Lone Star inside wreath. (R) Train. Overprint in green:
 City Treasury Warrant. Overprint in red: THREE-THREE-THREE. 1862 of
 date printed. (Per A. O. Thomas) R.7

BUTTERMILK JOHN

101.

101-a. 1.00

Add: Printed on reverse of lined blue paper.

Typeset. Printed on lined blue paper. Printed date: June 10, 1864. (Per Arlie Slabaugh) R.7

OLD CAPITAL HOTEL

104.

104-a. 2.00

Correct: Written date Aug. 28, 1862. (Per Arlie Slabaugh)

(L) Train engine. Written date of 1862. (Reported by Arlie Slabaugh) R.7



HOUSTON—96-a

105.
W. H. ELIOT
109-a. 10c

111.
114.
108 and 116.
FANNIN HOUSE
125 and 126.
126-a. 1.00
ILLEGIBLE
145-a. 1.00

WALKER COUNTY

11-a. 50c
15-a. 3.00
15.

CALHOUN COUNTY

1.
2.

JASPER COUNTY

1 and 2.
3 and 4.

FAYETTE COUNTY

1.

ANGELINA COUNTY

1-a. 75c

FALLS COUNTY

1-a. 2.00

HARRISON COUNTY

5.

HASWELL BROS.

FLETCHER & WHEAT
3-a. 1.00

TITUS COUNTY

2.
4.
8-a. 50c

Change "No major design features" to (L) "\$1.00."

(L) Mortar and pestle. Otherwise as #109 (R) TWENTY. Imprint: *Texas Print'g House-Cave.* (Per Bill Bond)

Correct: Printed on reverse of ruled blue paper.

Correct: Printed on reverse of medical advertisement.

Correct Imprint to read: *O. F. Zink, Houston, Printer.*

Add: Printed on reverse of other fiscal paper.

Similar to preceding notes. (Per Arlie Slabaugh) R.7

Similar to #145. (Per Arlie Slabaugh) R.7

HUNTSVILLE

Similar to #11, except amount. (Per Bill Bond) R.7

BC-353. No other information available. R.7

Correct: Remove BC-353.

INDIANOLA

Add: Printed on reverse of other fiscal paper.

Remove: "No other information available." Add: "Similar to preceding note, except amount." R.7

JASPER

Change numbers to #3 and #4.

Change numbers to #1 and #2. Show the now renumbered #3 as having been issued by Stephen Williams. Show the now renumbered #4 as having been issued by M. M. Goode.

LA GRANGE

Remove: "No other information available." Add: Typeset, with no major design features. (L) (R) "25."

LUFKIN

Similar to #1, except amount. (Per Arlie Slabaugh) R.7

MARLIN

Similar to #2. 186.... printed. Same red overprint. (Per Bill Bond) R.7

MARSHALL

Add: Printed on reverse of other fiscal paper.

MILLICAN

Correct Illustration shown as #1 to read #3.

(L) Two maidens. Blue printing, blue paper, red overprint. Similar to Galveston #22. (Reported by Arlie Slabaugh) R.7

MOUNT PLEASANT

Remove: No other information available. Add: Similar to 8-a, below. Printed date: Sept 15, 1862. (Per Bill Bond) R.7

Remove: No other information available. Add: (L) "5." Serial number across left border. Printed date: Jan 10, 1863. (Per Bill Bond) R.7
No border design printed on brown paper. Printed date: Sept 15, 1862. (Per Bill Bond) R.7

8-b.	1.00	(L) Some border design. Green overprint: ONE. Printed date: Sept 15, 1862. (Per Bill Bond) R.7
NAVASOTA		
W. S. THOMAS & CO.		
3.		Add: Printed on blue paper or on reverse of other currency items.
ORANGE		
WOOD. TEAL & BROS.		
2.	2.00	(L) U. S. Eagle. Printed in blue and red overprint. Printed date: Aug 1, 1862. (Per Arlie Slabaugh) R.7
OWENSVILLE		
ROBERTSON COUNTY		
2.	1.00	Similar to preceding note, slightly different border. Date is the same. (Per Bill Bond) R.7
PALESTINE		
JOHN G. GOOCH		
10.		Remove: No other information available. Add: Twenty-five Cents. Otherwise as #9.
PILOT GROVE		
J. F. STINNETT & CO.		
1.	1.00	(R) & (L) "1." Top right: Steamship. Printed date March 4th, 1862. (Per Chas. Affleck) R.7
QUITMAN		
WOOD COUNTY		
5.	25c	(L) (R) at top "25 cts." (L) "25 CTS." Minor border design. A very small note. Printed date: Nov the 18th, 1862. Printed on reverse of wallpaper. R.7
RICHMOND		
FORT BEND COUNTY		
1.		Remove: No other information available. Add: "25" in green overprint, Typeset. Printed date: Nov 18th, 1862. R.7
3.		Remove: No other information available. Add: Similar to #2, above. R.7
4.		Correct date under #4 to read Nov 18, 1862, printed.
7.		Add: No reverse printing. Printed on reverse of bonds. April 20, 1862, printed.
RUSK		
T. L. PHILLEO		
7.		Illustration shown as #7 should be corrected to #8.
SABINE		
ALEXANDER & CO.		
9.		Add: Pink background printing. (Per Arlie Slabaugh)
SAN AUGUSTINE		
SAN AUGUSTINE COUNTY		
1.		Remove: No other information available. Add: (R) "25" at top. No major design features. Printed on brown features. (Per M. H. Loewenstern) R.7
SEGUIN		
GUADALUPE COUNTY		
7.		Remove: No other information available. Add: (L) "75." Some border designs at left. 186... printed. Printed on blue paper.
15 and 16.		Add: Printed on blue paper.
SHERMAN		
GRAYSON COUNTY		
1-a.	75c	Similar to #1, above. R.7

SOUR LAKE

SOUR LAKE VOLCANIC SPRING CO.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1. | Remove: No imprint. |
| 1 thru 4. | Correct date to read: September, 186..... Printed. |
| 5 and 7. | Show: no overprint. |
| 5 and 6. | Imprint: <i>Texas Pr. House, Houston E W Cave</i> |

SPRINGFIELD

LIMESTONE COUNTY

- | | | |
|------|------|-------------------------|
| 1-a. | 2.00 | Similar, except amount. |
|------|------|-------------------------|

TYLER

SMITH COUNTY

- | | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| 12. | 50c | (L) "50." (R) "50." Some border designs, blue paper. Amount across face.
Printed date: May 25th, 1863. R.7 |
|-----|-----|--|

WACO

McLENNAN COUNTY

- | | | |
|------|------|--|
| 5-a. | 1.00 | (L) Ornate design. (C) Amount spelled out. Printed date: Nov 20, 1862. |
|------|------|--|

WHARTON

WHARTON COUNTY

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | Remove: No other information available. Add: (L) "\$." This is a large 10%
bond, similar to #2, below. R.7 |
|----|--|

WINNSLOR

D. M. CONNELLY

- | | | |
|----|------|--|
| 2. | 3.00 | Similar to #1, above. (Per Bill Bond) R.7 |
|----|------|--|

WOODVILLE

TYLER COUNTY

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 1. | Remove: No other information available. Add: (C) Large mortar and pestle. Black
line border. Printed date: July-, 1862. (Per Bill Bond) R.7 | |
| 6-a. | 2.00 | (C) Agriculture seated with implements.
(R) Large "2." Overprint in Green.
"Tyler County/Two Dollars." Printed date: March 1st, 1863. (Reported by
R. B. Steed) R.7 |

W. S. CALDWELL

- | | | |
|----|-----|---|
| 8. | 50c | Similar to preceding note. (Per Bill Bond) R.7 |
|----|-----|---|



WANTED OBSOLETE PAPER MONEY

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Philatelic Numismata

Latvian Banknotes Converted to Postage

By Forrest W. Daniel

Thirty-two Latvian postage stamps deserve numismatic recognition, not because they were used as a substitute for money as so many stamps were, but because they were printed on paper originally intended to be paper money. So many sheets of unfinished currency were left behind by defeated Bolshevik and German forces in 1919 that the young Latvian nation was supplied with paper for some time. A great shortage of paper forced the use of any paper available for stamps; military maps and ruled writing paper were also used.

Several contending forces were opposed in the struggle for Latvian independence: Russia, Germany and the Latvian people with the assistance, at the end, of Great Britain and France. Latvia, at the beginning of World War I, had been part of Russia for more than a century and under her domination for several decades more. However, German influence was deeply ingrained in the influential landed and mercantile classes. Crusading knights from Germany conquered the Baltic area in the 13th century and set themselves as masters of the land and trade in Latvia. Riga became one of the richest cities of the Hanseatic League, and the influence of the German merchant princes remained for centuries.

In time the German trading centers lost their dominance, and the area became part of Poland. Later, when Sweden became a power in the north, Latvia passed to her by conquest. The rise of Russia under Ivan IV and Peter I made access to the Baltic coast a necessity, leading to Russian acquisition of the area.

The old German landed nobility remained from the early times. They had been under some restraint under Swedish rule, so took an active part in the change to Russian rule and were influential in Russian affairs under the empire.

The German army occupied the province of Kurzeme (Courland) in 1915 but the "Oberost" military administration was unable to extend itself farther into Latvia until the revolution undermined Russian resistance. Riga was not occupied until September, 1917. Early resistance to German invasion was enhanced by the formation, in 1915, of eight Latvian regiments in the Russian army. These units later became the nucleus of the Latvian nationalist army, although some joined the Communist revolutionaries.

The fall of the Russian imperial government in 1917 nurtured the nationalistic feeling of many groups throughout the empire, not least the Latvians. Most prominent among the freedom groups were the Latvian Provisional National Council, which issued a declaration of independence in November of 1917, and the Latvian Democratic Bloc. The two groups formed a common front in 1918 and with the imminent defeat of Germany again proclaimed Latvian independence and asked for recognition by the Allies. An independent Latvia was recognized by Great Britain on November 11, 1918, and a provisional government with Janis Cakste, president,

and Karlis Ulmanis, prime minister, was established in Riga a week later. The provisional government then had to fight both Russian and German attempts at domination.

Part of the Latvian Rifles contingent in the Russian imperial army turned Red and invaded Latvia on December 14, 1918, and on January 3, 1919, proclaimed the Riga Workers' Council a Soviet republic. The Latvian government retreated to Liepaja. The Germans offered assistance to the retreating Latvians and advanced on Riga. The Reds evacuated Riga on May 22, and the Germans took over. The Latvians then turned against the Germans and the Germans were forced from Riga a month later. In June an Allied military commission ordered all German forces to return to East Prussia. After a delay, the commander, Gen. von der Goltz, and part of the army left, but some 42,000 men remained in the field. A German-Russian adventurer, Col. Pavel Bermond-Avalov, took command of the force, declared it to be the "White Russian Volunteer Army of the West" and continued fighting, still receiving support from Germany.

Bermond-Avalov's "Westarmy" occupied some suburbs of Riga on October 8 but was forced to retire to Jelgava by the Latvians with assistance from British and French naval artillery on November 10. The Westarmy occupied Jelgava until December, 1919, before being driven from Latvia.

The province of Latgale remained in Red hands until January, 1920; then Latvia was free. The peace treaty with Germany was signed June 19, 1920, and with Soviet Russia on August 11.

Several types of currency circulated in Latvia in 1919, issues of the Russian and Latvian governments, the German military authority, and local and provincial issues. Only the issues of the Riga Workers' Deputies' Council (*Rigas Stradneeku Deputatu Padomes*) and Bermond-Avalov's Westarmy are of concern in this study. The Riga Workers' Council was in control of Riga from January 3 until May 22, and the Germans headquartered in Jelgava from April until late in December.

The issuance of currency by insurgent armies during brief periods of military occupation is not as frivolous a pursuit as it may seem. It gives a feeling of permanence and security; its value depends, however, on the success of the issuing authority. During the period of doubt, use of the currency gives some semblance of payment by the group in power and garners some support for the regime in the hope the currency will eventually be redeemed.

The story is told of a Russian general who became very offended when offered some notes of his own issue in change for a bill of higher value. He said, "I had that money printed to pay out, not to have it returned." But being an accommodating person, he said he was willing to take British or American money in change. In his position he might not have felt like paying at all.

NUMISMATICS

The Riga Workers' Council issued four denominations of very colorful lithographed Exchange Notes (*Mainas Zimes*) bearing the signatures of Simanis Bergis, president, and Grikewitz, secretary. They are dated 1919 and designated valid until January 1, 1920. All notes have the hammer and scythe and the red star of the Communists and the phrase which translates "Workers of the world unite." The notes are not numbered but have the following control letters: 1 rublis, AR; 3 rubli, AB; 5 rubli, RO; 10 rubli AK. Total issue was 4,231,140 rubli.

Quantities of unfinished notes were left behind at the printing office of Alex. Grosset (later the State Printing Office) in various states of completion when the Reds evacuated Riga on May 22. The 3, 5, and 10 rubli notes exist printed only on one side; since unfinished notes did not circulate as currency, it is reasonable to believe that some of the sheets were cut for souvenirs and to provide varieties of collectors. The Latvian government, faced with a shortage of paper for its own use, laid claim to the sheets of unfinished notes and used the blank sides of 5 and 10 rubli notes as stock for printing postage stamps.

The paper used for 1, 3, and 5 rubli notes was manufactured by Louis Staffel, Witzenhausen, and has a star and triangle watermark. The 1 rubli note is brown, blue and red; designed by B. Dzenis; 93 x 54 mm.; printed 10 x 10, 100 to the sheet. The green, red and black 3 rubli note was designed by A. Cirulis; 100 x 60 mm. in size and printed 6 x 5, 30 to the sheet. Neither the 1 nor the 3 rubli notes were used for stamps.

Five rubli notes of the Riga Soviet were designed by L. Liberts and printed in blue, red and black; the 114 x 71 mm. notes were arranged 6 x 5, or 30 notes to each 18 x 23 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch sheet. Sheets with the blue background color only on one side were cut in half to facilitate the printing of postage. Both halves of the sheet were numbered. The blue half sheets are the only ones to have been numbered, seemingly as a control, before being printed as stamps. The side printed with stamps is also numbered.

The brown, green and red 10 rubli notes were printed on pinkish paper with a wavy line watermark manufactured by Poensgen & Co., Bergisch Gladbach. These notes were found in several states of completion: 1.) the complete note, brown, red and green; and partially printed notes; 2.) only brown and green; 3.) without rays and red color; and 4.) brown text only. All four states were used for stamps, the latter three types being scarce. The notes measure 113 x 73 mm., printed 6 x 5, or 30 to the sheet.

The government of Col. Bermond-Avalov and his volunteer army of the west was located at Jelgava, also known as Mitau, 20 miles southwest of Riga from October to December, 1919. After the defeat of that army by the Latvian government, a quantity of unfinished Provisional Exchange Notes was found there. The government took possession of the paper.

One, 2, 5 and 10 mark lithographed notes were printed by J. Stefanhagen, but all the 2 mark notes were de-

stroyed in a fire in a railroad car in Jelgava. One side was printed with Russian text and the other with German, the Russian side being considered the front. The notes are dated "Mitau, 10 Oct. 1919" and are payable April 1, 1920. Signatures are Avalov-Bermond, Colonel, Commander-in-chief of the Army; and Engelhardt, Manager of the State Economic Department of the Army.

All of these notes have the Russian imperial eagle and a Maltese cross on the Russian side of the bill, and the Russian orthodox cross faintly outlined in the tinted backgrounds. The notes are serially numbered and have the embossed seal of the Voluntary Army of the West with a double-headed eagle. All values of the notes are known without the embossed seal. The paper has no watermark; the manufacturer is unknown.

The 1 mark note is 100 x 70 mm. in size and has a light brown front with black text; the back is blue text on a light blue background. The 5 mark is 120 x 86 mm.; it has black text on a blue and pink background, while the back is red on a pale pink background.

The 10 mark note is printed with the black Russian text on greenish paper, while the German back is brown text on green background; the size is 134 x 95 mm. Ten mark notes are known without the green background and in other varieties. Of the Bermond-Avalov notes only the unfinished 10 marks were used for postage stamp paper.

In addition to the three values of notes printed in Jelgava a 50-mark note was printed by Schulz or Schwarz in Berlin. The design is completely different from the Jelgava notes. They are very similar in layout to the Russian 50 ruble note of 1899 except that the portrait of the czar is replaced with the Russian eagle. The reverse text, in German, is that of the Bermond-Avalov Westarmy. The front has black text on white paper, and the back has green text on a tan background; note size is 148 x 93 mm.

Circulation of Westarmy notes is stated officially as 10 million marks, but there is speculation that the total is much more, especially since the Berlin notes appear to total 25 million marks themselves. The financial affairs of the Westarmy were the private business of the commander, so there is no way to determine the accuracy of his accounting.

Minor varieties include different sizes of serial numbers.

PHILATELICS

As paper stock for its earliest issues of postage stamps, the young Latvian republic had to use whatever paper it could find in sufficient quantities to make its use practical. Military maps and ruled writing paper were used in addition to other stocks of unused paper which were available. As a result, several issues of stamps have unusual designs on the back, or gum side. Unfinished sheets of Riga Soviet and German army bank notes were added to the paper supply, resulting in an unusual combination of philatelics with numismatics.

The 1919 Latvian Independence Commemorative issue of postage stamps appears in three values and two sizes. Mother Latvia is depicted with a sword in her right hand



Complete 5 rubli note of the Riga Workers' Council



Complete 10 rubli note of the Riga Workers' Council



Russian side of the 10 Mark Bermond-Avalov note

and holding a wreath with the inscription "1918 / 18 Nov. / 1919" with her left. Stamps of 10 kapeikas, colors brown and rose, appear on both wove and laid paper in size 33 x 45 mm. Laid paper stamps, size 28 x 38 mm., are 10 kapeikas brown and rose and 35 kapeikas indigo and green. (The foregoing stamps do not relate to the subject of this paper.)

The 1 rublis value in the smaller size appears on thick wove paper with star and triangles watermark. This is

the paper used for the 5 rubli notes of the Riga Workers' Council cut in half and salvaged for use as postage, giving the stamps a variable blue design on the back. Stamps were printed 78 to the sheet, arranged 13 x 6, with 531,024 printed.

The rublis stamps were withdrawn from sale in 1920 so they could be overprinted with new values of 10, 20 and 30 rubli. Postal officials feared the simple oval block lithographed overprint could be easily counterfeited, so use of the revalued stamps was limited to consignments, parcel post and money orders; "but on no consideration are these stamps to be handed over to the public for taking away from the post offices." All overprinted stamps presented by the public, not purchased at the moment, were to be considered counterfeit. Stamp dealer George H. Jaeger of Liepaja reported he was able to purchase stamped (cancelled?) sheets of high value stamps on order of the Postmaster General. Color and amounts of the overprints are: 10r black on 1r, 234,000; 20r brown on 1r, 156,000; 30r blue on 1r, 78,000.

The overprinted stamp 10r on 1r of 1920 was again overprinted in 1921 restating the 10r value with the words "Desmit rubli" in two lines, with 215,668 being issued.

The Latgale Relief issue of 1920 depicts Mother Latvia with provinces Vidzeme and Kurzeme at her side welcoming home the province Latgale after her liberation from



Ten mark notes of the Bermond-Avalov Westarmy: a complete note and a block of Latgale Relief stamps bearing a full note.

the Reds. The stars in the upper corners represent the three provinces of Latvia. This issue was printed entirely on the backs of half sheets of unfinished 10 mark bank notes of the Bermond-Avalov army and have brown and green backs. The 50 kapeikas stamp is dark green and rose, and the 1 rublis is slate green and brown. They were printed 108 stamps to the sheet, arranged 9 x 12. Amounts issued: 50k, 1,363,716; and 1r, 999,972.

Latgale Relief stamps of 50k value were overprinted in 1921 with new high values for money orders and account purposes in addition to postage. The value panel was covered with diagonal lines, and the new values appeared above in ornate numerals and repeated in sans-serif letters. Overprints are black for the 10, 20, 30, and 50 rubli values and blue for the 100 rubli. Quantities of revalued stamps are: 10r on 50k, 373,032; 20r on 50k, 106,812; 30r on 50k, 84,996; 50r on 50k, 52,488; 100r on 50k, 30,996.

Latvian semi-postal stamps of 1920 provide the greatest variety of types printed on bank notes—20 major types. Semi-postal stamps call for the payment of two rates: one the postal fee and the other an additional fee for the benefit of some charitable organization or to raise funds for other public works. In this case the additional fee went to the Latvian Red Cross.

The stamp design showing an allegorical figure of Mercy assisting two wounded soldiers and fending off Death with a shield was drawn by Rich. Sarrinsch, head of the State Printing Office. The postal, or franking value, is at the lower left corner of the oval. In a panel below the central design is a red cross, the phrase "Pahrdoschanas zena ar peemaksu Latwijas Sarkanam Krustam" (selling price includes surcharge for the Latvian Red Cross), and the total fee. The 20 (actually 30) kapeikas stamp is dark brown and red, the 40 (55)k is



Latgale Issue 1920

Top row—1921 issue type with blue backs (shown) and brown and green backs

Middle row—1920 issue, imperforate type with brown, red and green backs

Bottom—1921 issue, overprint type with blue backs and brown and green backs (shown)



Latvian Independence Issue stamps of 1919 with overprinted varieties of 1920 and 1921, all with the blue backs of the 5 rubli notes of the Riga Workers' Council



Latgale Issue 1920, depicting Latvia welcoming home Latgale Province after its liberation from the Reds. These were printed on the brown and green bank notes of Bermond-Avalov's Westarmy. A typical reverse is shown. In 1921 the Latgale stamps were revalued; a postally used copy is also shown.

dark blue and red, the 50 (70)k is dark green and red, and the 1 (1.30)r value is dark slate and red. The stamps were printed 104 to the sheet arranged 13 x 8, and the sheets numbered. The stamps are 28 x 27 mm. and were printed on three types of bank note paper, each with distinctive color printing on the back. Each sheet at the edge has a statement of the number of stamps and the total value of the charges.

Stamps with the brown and green back were printed on 10 mark Bermondt-Avalov notes. Quantities are: 20 (30)k 313,155; 40 (55)k, 312,848; 50 (70)k, 252,287; 1 (1.30)r, 252,287.

Stamps with blue backs were printed on the 5 rubli notes of the Riga Workers' Council. Quantities are: 20 (30)k, 170,672; 40 (55)k, 170,427; 50 (70)k, 170,278; 1 (1.30)r, 142,521.

The 10 rubli notes of the Riga Workers' Council used for the third type reverse on semi-postal stamps were printed in brown, red and green. Because the green and red portions of the notes are small, some of the stamps do not have any portion bearing either of these colors. In addition, stamps are known on paper which had not received red and green printing. This group has the additional distinction of being imperforate. Quantities of brown back stamps are: 20 (30)k, 83,200; 40 (55)k, 83,200; 50 (70)k, 83,200; 1 (1.30)r, 70,076.

Sale was authorized by a Post Office circular of August 17, 1920, and dealer Jaeger reported the entire issue was rapidly sold out. The few post offices outside Riga which received them did not have all values. The only place a complete set of sheets was available was the Latvian Red Cross in Riga, and Jaeger said those could be obtained "only with a certain supercharge." The set of four blue-back sheets checked by the author has been carefully cancelled, each cancellation centered at the corners of four stamps and dated "Riga / 27.8.20 / Latvija."

Because of the erosion of Latvian currency and increased costs, the Red Cross received less than expected from sales of the stamps, so a number of sheets were withheld from sale. On March 5, 1921, the Red Cross applied to the Minister of Communication for permission to increase the Red Cross fee to 2 rubli on all stamps. Approval was given, and the remaining sheets were returned to the State Printing Office for overprinting "RUB. 2 RUB.": the earlier sales value was marked out.

Quantities issued of brown and green back stamps with the new value are: 20k plus 2r, 51,885; 40k plus 2r, 52,192; 50k plus 2r, 52,306; 1r plus 2r, 51,185.

Quantities of revealed stamps with blue backs are: 20k plus 2r, 8,520; 40k plus 2r, 8,765; 50k plus 2r, 8,941; 1r plus 2r, 8,695.

Demand for the stamps was so great they were sold out at the Riga post office in one day. Persons in official positions were permitted to buy the complete sheets they wanted first, and only the stamps with the brown and green backs were offered over the counter. Dealers paid four to six times face for the brown and green ones and 20 times face for the blue.

When sheets of notes were cut in half before printing, the cut edges of the halves were placed together on the stacks. This had the effect of turning half the number of sheets 180 degrees. The Latvian Independence and semipostal issues were printed at a 90 degree angle to the note design so the reverse printing may read either up or down relative to the stamp design. On the Latgale Relief issue the reverses are either upright or inverted. Philatelists make this additional distinction in collecting varieties of these stamps.

Full sheets of stamps seldom come on the market nowadays but they are available occasionally; most of them were torn into single stamps for approval sheets many years ago. Blocks of stamps bearing a complete bank note on the back are located from time to time. Single stamps of these issues are fairly common, but to locate enough to reconstruct the three notes from the reverses would not be quickly accomplished but could prove an interesting pastime.

The borderline between numismatics and philatelics is not as clear-cut as many believe. In fact the area of overlap is so great that a comprehensive collection of philatelic numismata would astound collectors in both fields.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

My thanks go to Mr. Andrew Petrevics of the Latvian Philatelic Society for his encouragement in this project, for supplying production statistics, and his suggestions concerning the final copy. Any errors of fact or interpretation are mine alone.—Author

SOURCES:

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World Paper Money Chronicle

In response to our plea in PAPER MONEY No. 33 for a foreign or world paper money project, several members have volunteered their services in their particular fields, which, unfortunately, are rather circumscribed. However, Mr. M. Tiitus has offered to conduct a chronicle of all new world paper money issues outside of the United States. Readers having facts on these new issues, as well as photographs, are requested to submit them to Mr. Tiitus at Box 259, Menlo Park, Cal. 94025. Also, any one knowing how to contact the proper agencies for such information should write Mr. Tiitus.

Early Banking History of the Republic

By Cliff J. Murk

The first banks established while the American Colonies were still under British dominion were Land Banks. They were formed because the people had no capital resources and needed credits and money to transact their business. Stockholders pledged their land as security for the notes of a bank; these notes were then circulated as money. While this system worked after a fashion, it was not the ultimate in satisfaction. One of the early banks of this type was the Land Bank of Massachusetts; it was organized in 1739 and remained in business for 20 years.

Banking after the Revolution had very few if any restrictions imposed from without. Numerous groups in several states tried to found banks that would be recognized as official institutions of the government. Notable among these was the Bank of the State of Pennsylvania, which was organized in 1780. The Bank of the State of New York and the Bank of Maryland followed close behind. These banks were chartered and supported by the states, which sometimes held a share of the capital stock. Other localities allowed banks to organize which sometimes assumed the name of state banks, although the capital was subscribed by the public. These banks issued currency and made loans but received no large volume of deposits because the country had no great surplus of wealth, specie or otherwise.

Congress, in attempting to relieve the chaos, chartered the Bank of North America, which was organized in Philadelphia in 1781. Robert Morris was Superintendent of Finance for the government and it was through his advice that this bank was formed. It did prove successful in making temporary loans to the government. Morris' attempts to develop dependable sources of revenues for the government were not so successful, however.

Washington was chosen first President of the United States in 1789 by unanimous vote. For his constitutional advisors he appointed Thomas Jefferson for Secretary of State; Henry Knox, Secretary of War; Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; and Edmund Randolph, Attorney General.

Jefferson was a profound scholar, a deep thinker, and a believer in the common man for self-government. Hamilton, on the other hand, was an aristocrat by nature and had married into the wealthiest family of the landed gentry in New York. He was representative of the trading, banking and commercial interests of New York and New England. This included the Tories of the Revolution.

The first Bank of the United States

With two statesmen of such diverse and antagonistic views in the same cabinet, it was inevitable that such conflicts in political sentiment would lead to the beginnings of two great political parties.

As nearly as can be ascertained, Hamilton was the instigator of the formation of the Bank of the United

States. The enabling act received his utmost aid in Congress and was adopted February 25, 1791. The Bank of the United States was then under way.

Jefferson was very much opposed to this Bank because he believed it vested too much power in creating a monopoly, bolstered by the credit and revenues of the government. In a most pointed communication to Washington, he advised the veto of the bill, but Washington sided with Hamilton, his Secretary of the Treasury, and signed the bill into law.

The act fixed the Bank's capital at ten million dollars, of which eight million was subscribed by the public and two million by the government. The Bank was given power to issue circulating notes as money having full legal tender for the payment of taxes and demands due the government. It was made the official Depository of the government, and thus it became the fiscal agent of the Treasury Department. The charter ran for 20 years.

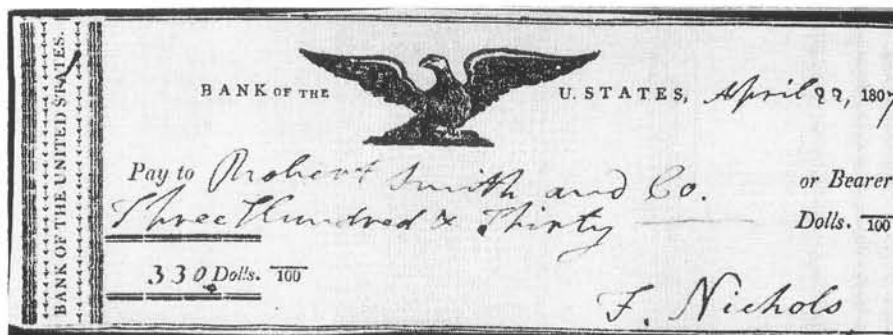
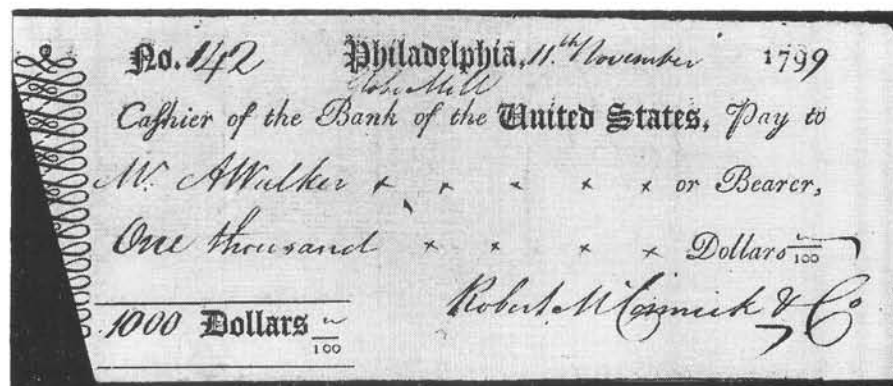
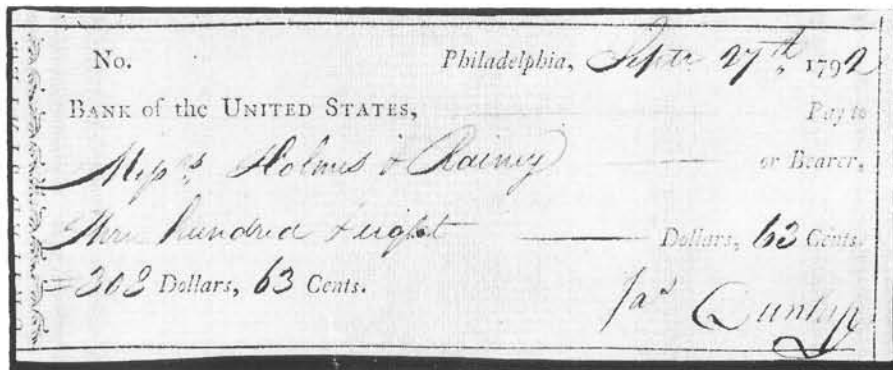
Thomas Willing, who worked with Robert Morris in supporting the financial side of the Revolution, was appointed by Washington as a commissioner, along with others, to receive subscriptions to the Bank and then served as president of it until 1797, when his health broke and he retired to private life.

Thomas Jefferson remained in opposition to the Bank, and his voice was heard as serious political opposition was developed by a group of citizens who feared the centralization of power in the federal government. Congress refused to renew the charter, so the Bank was liquidated in 1811. All obligations were paid in full.

The second Bank of the United States

After the liquidation the country was plagued with numerous local and state banks which operated with little or no supervision. Because they could operate so loosely and had no legal obligations to maintain specie reserves against notes issued, failures were very common in times of recession. Agitation was started for the formation of a strong National Bank.

It was instrumental in the formation of the Second Bank of the United States in 1816. The capital was increased to thirty-five million dollars. Twenty of its directors were chosen by stockholders and five were appointed by the President of the United States. The government held a large block of stock. The Bank issued notes of \$5 and larger which were legal tender. It was obliged to transfer public funds free of charge and was made the official depository of government funds. In return for the exclusive privilege of national charter, the Bank paid the government a bonus of one and a half million dollars. Congress in 1817 required that all moneys due the government be paid only in specie, Treasury notes, notes of the Bank of the United States or in notes of local banks that were payable in these foregoing currencies. This forced the state banks to tighten up and resulted in sounder banking practices.



Checks drawn on the first Bank of the United States from 1792 to 1807

While this Bank was successful in operation, it, too, ran into political opposition and its charter was denied in 1836, largely through the efforts of Andrew Jackson and his cohorts.

Both of the buildings that these banks occupied are still standing in Philadelphia. The first Bank of the United States is probably the oldest bank building in the country. It is on Third Street between Walnut and Chestnut. The second is located between Fourth and Fifth near Chestnut. Neither is far from Carpenter's or, as we know it, Independence Hall.

The City Bank of New York

An interesting side light of this story is the formation of the City Bank of New York. Washington and Hamilton were, indirectly, the fathers of this bank also. When the first Bank of the United States was dechartered by Congress, it left a void in banking circles of New York City that had to be filled. A group petitioned the New York state legislature for a charter for the City Bank of New York. Three days after it was granted, the directors met to elect officers. A deal was worked out whereby the holders of the liquidating Bank of the United States stock could trade it on an equitable basis for City Bank stock. Owners of some ten thousand shares chose to make the trade. Capitalization was two million, but an active banking business was started with eight hundred thousand paid in. The City Bank occupied the New York offices at 52 Wall Street vacated by the first Bank of the United States. It moved once, in 1908, down the street to No. 55, where it has remained until the present.

At the start of the National Banking System, the bank surrendered its state charter and in 1865 opened as the National City Bank. In 1921, the Commercial Exchange National Bank was absorbed. It was then that National City began opening branch banks throughout the city. Up to this time its only place of business had been Wall Street, with only one move in 109 years. In 1929, the Farmers Loan and Trust Company was incorporated into its banking structure. In 1931, the Bank of America was also absorbed, again increasing branch banking and total resources.

The National City was the first National Bank to establish branches abroad and has always been active in developing American foreign trade. No city in the world of any importance in commerce is without a branch, correspondent or affiliate of this bank. The National City Bank has a traveler's check that is recognized wherever men meet. Washington and Hamilton did a good job, with very little help.

Among the more interesting souvenirs of this period in our banking history is a muled check of one of the earlier banks—the Bank of North America, Bank of Maryland, Bank of the State of Pennsylvania, or the Bank of the State of New York—with the name of the original bank crossed out and the first Bank of the United States written in.

Call for Annual Meeting

Meet Me in St. Louie

The tenth annual meeting of the Society of Paper Money Collectors will be held on August 21, 1970, at 12 o'clock noon in the Tiara Room of the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis. As required by our By-laws, this meeting will be held in conjunction with the annual convention (Aug. 18-22) of the American Numismatic Association.

The meeting room will be open to members and their guests at 11:30 A.M. for refreshments at a cash bar. Lunch will be served at 12 noon, to be followed by a business meeting and presentation of awards. Five governors are to be elected (see nominations in this issue) for three-year terms. A meeting of the new Board of Governors will follow the general meeting, and all officers should be present.

Tickets for the luncheon, at \$5.00 each including tax and gratuity, may be purchased by mail prior to August 10 from Treasurer M. Owen Warns, P. O. Box 1840, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201. Please make remittance payable to S.P.M.C. At the convention tickets may be purchased from Mr. Warns or from dealer-members in the bourse room. We must place orders for meals 48 hours in advance, so please get your tickets before noon Wednesday.

This is our only gathering of the year, so please attend if at all possible. This is one way in which you can show support of your officers, make known your ideas about the Society, and visit your friends among the membership. "Meet me in St. Louie," Friday, August 21.

GLENN B. SMEDLEY

President

Nominations Report

In accordance with Article III, Section 3a, of the By-laws of the Society, as amended in February 1968, this Committee nominates the following five members to serve as members of the Board of Governors for three-year terms: Vernon L. Brown, Forrest W. Daniel, Nathan Goldstein II, William J. Harrison, and Robert E. Medlar.

Other nominations may be made as provided in the Bylaws. The election will take place at the Society's annual meeting on August 21, 1970, in the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis. The five Governors elected there and the following ten hold-over Governors will constitute the 1970-71 Board of Governors: Thomas C. Bain; William P. Donlon; James L. Grebinger; Richard T. Hooper; Brent H. Hughes; Charles O'Donnell; J. Roy Pennell, Jr.; Glenn B. Smedley; George W. Wait; and M. Owen Warns.

J. ROY PENNELL, JR.

Chairman, Nominating Committee

Counterfeiter or Collaborator?

By Everett K. Cooper

In a previous issue of PAPER MONEY (Whole No. 30) a postscript to the article "Another Lost Cause" commented on the Northern-produced, contemporary, "Facsimile" Confederate States of America paper money. Much remains to be unfolded of the history of the activities which not only enriched the pockets of Yankee promoters but also patriotically well served the war effort of the Federals.

S. C. Upham of Philadelphia is the best known of this group of "counterfeiters" because of his productivity, willingness to put his name on his work, and frequent advertisement of his wares, which included Confederate stamps as well as the currency. Thus Sam Upham operated very publicly and apparently within the sanction of the law, and one would assume so did his numerous competitors. But lacking adequate historical information, can we make this assumption?

Recently an intriguing letter came to light which raises a number of interesting questions. This letter reads:

OFFICE OF THE DISPATCH
New York June 29, 1864

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN
President of the United States

Permit me to address your Excellency on behalf of Winthrop E. Hilton, who was arrested in December last, charged as I understand with the crime of printing Bank Notes and making machinery for the Rebel Government. Mr. Hilton prior to his arrest was engaged in the printing business in this city and sustained an excellent business reputation, and who politically was one of your early supporters. His friends (who are numerous, and among our most loyal citizens) claim that they can show that he is not guilty of the crime with which he is charged, and their demand is the opportunity of doing so. This they allege has been refused by the government. I cannot believe such to be the fact, as I feel sure that you would not sanction any outrage on the personal rights of your fellow citizens. From what I know of this case I am satisfied that it is one which should receive immediate attention in order to avoid injury to our cause in the coming political camps. Under this conviction I have mentioned to urge on you the necessity of at once affording Mr. Hilton an opportunity of proving his innocence and thus put an end to the discussion which cannot fail to harm us if permitted to be much longer continued.

I have the honor to be
Respectfully,
/s/ A. J. WILLIAMSON

The back of the letter has the following synopsis in the handwriting of Abraham Lincoln (though not signed or initialed); it was his custom to make such notations on correspondence reaching him:

A. J. Williamson
New York City
June 29, 64
In relation to the alleged unjust confinement of W. E. Hilton.

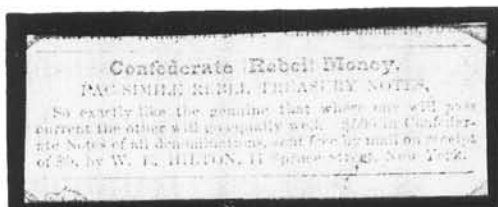
The following classified advertisement which appeared during the Civil War in *Harper's Weekly* furthers this story:

32.6.
Office of the Dispatch
New York June 29, 1864
Hon. Abraham Lincoln
President of the United States
Permit me to address your Excellency on behalf of Winthrop E. Hilton, who was arrested in December last, charged as I understand with the crime of printing Bank Notes and making machinery for the Rebel Government. Mr. Hilton prior to his arrest was engaged in the printing business in this city and sustained an excellent business reputation, and who politically was one of your early supporters. His friends (who are numerous and among our most loyal citizens) claim that they can show that he is not guilty of the crime with which he is charged, and they demand the opportunity of doing so. This they allege has been refused by the government.

A. J. Williamson
New York City
June 29, 64
In relation to the alleged unjust confinement of W. E. Hilton.

Confederate (Rebel) Money.
FAC-SIMILE REBEL TREASURY NOTES,
So exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will go equally well. \$500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations sent free by mail on receipt of \$5, by W. E. HILTON, 11 Spruce Street, New York.

Many interesting questions are raised by the pleading letter to President Lincoln. One can make many specu-



lations lacking adequate facts. Sam Upham had previously indicated that Mr. Hilton's product was a direct copy from his (Upham's) copy, making the paradox of the counterfeiter copying a counterfeit. Upham, for reasons not known, had terminated his activity in August 1863. Mr. Hilton was arrested in December 1863. Had the "Souvenir facsimile" market dried up enough to make it an unprofitable business; did it tempt the printer to offer clandestinely to print legitimately for the Richmond government? Or had the Yankee business men who brought southern cotton through the battle lines and used many times this type of currency in payment created such a nuisance as to require strong action by Washington? They annoyed General Grant so much in the West that he banned them in his command area.

The book *Secret and Urgent*, by Fletcher Pratt, which deals with the history of cryptography, tells an interesting story about Mr. Hilton. In December 1863, the New York City postmaster intercepted a letter mailed from his city and addressed to a known Confederate agent in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The letter when decoded read, "Say to Memminger that Hilton will have the machine all finished and dies all cut ready for shipping by the first of January. The engraving of the plates is superb." With this information the U. S. Marshal arrested Winthrop Hilton and seized several million dollar's worth of Confederate money and bonds along with the printing plates.

Counterfeiter or collaborator, Hilton and this letter in his behalf to Abraham Lincoln provide an interesting addition to the Civil War era paper money.

For the Love of Money...

By Richard Banyai

The Biblical statement, "For the love of money is a root of all sorts of injurious things and by reaching out for this love some have been led astray. . .", 1 Timothy 6:10, is indeed one which has been quoted often and which contains an invaluable message.

On the one hand, money has been blamed for the ills of mankind; on the other hand, money has been classified as a passive element in society exerting a force only when it "gets out of order".

Below is a quotation from Papini, *Life of Christ*, pages 202-03, regarding the "evil" of money:

Among the unclean things which men have manufactured to defile the earth and defile themselves, money is perhaps the most unclean. These counters of coined metal which pass and repass every day among hands still soiled with sweat or blood, worn by the rapacious fingers of thieves, of merchants, of

misers; this round and viscid sputum of the Mint, desired by all, sought for, stolen, envied, loved more than love and often more than life; these ugly pieces of stamped matter, which the assassin gives to the cut-throat, the usurer to the hungry, the enemy to the traitor, the swindler to his partner, the simonist to the barterer in religious offices, the lustful to the woman bought and sold, these foul vehicles of evil which persuade the son to kill his father, the wife to betray her husband, the brother to defraud his brother, the wicked poor man to stab the wicked rich man, the servant to cheat his master, the highwayman to despoil the traveller; this money, these material emblems of matter, are the most terrifying objects manufactured by man. Money, which has been the death of so many bodies is every day the death of thousands of souls. More contagious than the rags of a man with the pest, than the pus of an ulcer, than the filth of a sewer, it enters into every house, shines on the counters of the money changers, settles down in money chests, profanes the pillow of sleep, hides itself in the fetid darkness of squalid back-rooms, sullies the innocent hands of children, tempts virgins, pays the hangman for his work, goes about on the face of the earth to stir up hatred, to set cupidity on fire, to hasten corruption and death.

John Stuart Mill said: There cannot, in short, be intrinsically a more insignificant thing, in the economy of society, than money; except in the character of a contrivance of sparing time and labor. It is a machine for doing quickly and commodiously, what would be done, though less quickly and commodiously, without it: and like many other types of machinery, it only exerts a distinct and independent influence of its own when it gets out of order.

Money indeed is a very useful thing for facilitating commerce and other types of exchange and payment. Money is an instrument which may be used for "good" or for "evil" and it is foolish to blame the instrument for what its owner does. John Stuart Mill summed it up when he stated "(money) exerts a distinct and independent influence of its own when it gets out of order." It gets out of order due to the manipulation of man.

All-Paper Money Show for Canada

The Canadian Paper Money Society has undertaken a precedent-setting venture in the history of the hobby with its planned one-day convention devoted entirely to displays, bourse and auction of paper currency. It will take place on Sept. 26, 1970, at the Ingersoll, and District Memorial Centre Auditorium, Mutual St., Ingersoll, Ontario. The general meeting, educational forum and banquet featuring Maj. Sheldon S. Carroll, SPMC member and curator of the Bank of Canada numismatic collection, will be held at the Ingersoll Inn, King Street West.

The competitive display categories, each of which rates a trophy, are government issues; chartered banks; broken banks; private checks, merchants' bons, scrip issues and bank papers; and miscellaneous (any of the others mixed together, also with bank tokens and medallions). For information, contact Alan Macnab, 249 Hall St., Ingersoll, Ontario.

The Grading Game

By Guy A. Cruse

(Concluded from PAPER MONEY No. 33, Page 13)

Chapter Four

Cosmetics, or is that her own beauty?

1. There is a legend about the housewife who made superb mincemeat pie. She also made delicious apple pie. In order to tell them apart, before baking she cut an initial into the dough crust topping the pies. Excellent idea, except she cut the same letter "T" into both toppings. When asked by a friend what the letter T stood for she replied, "Oh, easy. One T stands for 'Tis mince; the other T stands for 'Taint." This type of frustrating dissemblance all too often occurs in nicely "baked" paper.

2. Who of us has not handled the early date note and felt that its texture and radiance were just a little too youthful for its middle-aged years? And so, suspicions aroused, we have looked for other signs of facelifting. Almost anyone can be expert in this kind of detective work, with a little common sense.

a. Hardly anyone would suggest that women abandon all use of cosmetics. Yet on the other hand, most men are inclined to feel that theatrical stage make-up on a woman for street wear in the bright light of day somehow looks—shall we say—meretricious?

b. Clean up a note, press it carefully, even apply a little "eye shadow" on the white streaks . . . why not? There are few things *au naturel*, from the civilized point of view, that cannot be improved upon. The market place offers, and everyone takes in stride, a constant flood of reconditioned appliances and used automobiles. The jeweler who offered a diamond trinket that belonged to Catherine the Great without first cleaning it up wouldn't be in business very long.

c. It's not a matter of principle, it's the money! Each one of us is something of a purist at heart. No one wants to be sold a work of art as original, only to find later on that it's a good copy. If the copy is so labeled before sale and it suits the buyer's purpose, both seller and buyer have completed a mutually satisfactory transaction.

d. You may elect to use cosmetics on a paper note, or not. If you do, then by all means so label it. The Federal Government keeps a sharp eye on possible misleading or false advertising in foods and drugs, and society is the better for it. To the numismatist, paper money is his food and drug.

e. In my own collection I have devised a simple method of cataloging notes. I always start off with the grade first. To any numismatist, this is the single, most important fact to ascertain about the note. If the note has been cleaned, I start off with "c"; if pressed, with a following "p"; if both, with "cp." Cosmetics are as much a part of grading as the nose is part of the face. This is immediately followed by the grade proper, such

as XF; the denomination, such as \$5; the BEP title or official name of note, such as USN—not "red seal" or "legal tender"—and the series year. Thus, identification will appear.

cpXF \$5 USN 1907

From this capsule description I have immediately all the information necessary for a general knowledge of the note. In my own cataloging I go a step further and have evolved a simple code which tells me the amount I paid for a note and the date acquired. If there is room, or it is desirable, I sometimes add other data. For example, on the note above, I might add the signatures—as, Woods/White. Thus, the second line with the above might appear:

cpXF \$5 USN 1907
450.370 Woods/White

The second line tells me that I paid \$45 for the note in March of 1970. (If I acquired a new \$5 note at a bank, the first three digits would be 000, or 050., however you want to look at it.) The second line also tells me that at the time of issue of the note (Walter O.) Woods was Register of the Treasury and (Frank) White was Treasurer of the U.S. By quick reference to a textbook I can also determine that the note was actually issued for use in the 1920s, when these two gentlemen were in office.

f. I submit that the first line of the cataloging method above, or some closely similar variation of it, should be widely adopted by both dealer and collector. Pricing, of course, and its coding are up to the individual dealer or collector, and what he wants to tell himself or others.

(1) If the note in the above example had not been subject to cosmetic treatment, the line would read simply: XF \$5 USN 1907. This is *most* important: it tells the collector that the note is being offered to him, or he has already acquired it, in its natural state of wear. Obviously, if it grades XF, without cosmetics, it is in a better state than a note which has been pulled up from a natural VF grade to XF in appearance—at first glance, thanks to a visit to a beauty shop.

g. The philosophy.

Although the Supreme Court has in effect banished the word pornography from the language by refusing to interpret or promulgate any reasonable definitions of the term for public reference (what is "redeeming" social significance?), I think it is high time we ragpickers banish silence and come out in the open about cleaning and pressing or the use of cosmetics and the dolling up of our favorite commodity. Nothing can be gained by pretending it does not exist.

(1) I am not arguing either for or against the cosmetic approach. I personally believe that a truly New note, or an Almost Uncirculated note should never, ideally, be subjected to either cleaning or pressing. Below these

two grades, however, the horizon stretches without limit in the Land of Make-Believe and Caveat Emptor, and it would be naive to pretend that such stretching of the truth is summarily rejected by all dedicated numismatists.

(2) What I am arguing for is that both seller and buyer admit the fact, when it does exist, and so identify or label paper in transaction. If this be purism, then I am a purist. Perhaps it sounds as though I were trying to establish myself as the Ralph Nader of ragpicking! I am not. I hope I am engaged in "meaningful" monolog. I have discussed the subject with several papyrus purveyors, and while there is uniform agreement that a problem exists, almost none will proffer a remedial solution. So I say to all: where are you? Are you still alive and well and living under a cabbage leaf? If so, PAPER MONEY is the indicated medium for such verbal rebuttal as may result from this article.

Chapter Five

Grade-O-Rama

1. The graph, the gradient, the calibration—call it what you will—is one of the concomitants of our times. The founding fathers of our USA wisely decided on a decimal system for coinage and paper. (They fell flat on their faces, albeit, when it came to voting down adoption of soon after our founding.)

2. With due deference to Messrs. Brown and Dunn, the "C & D" (Cruse & Damnation) system proposes that we have a meeting of the Board of Directors—you the dealer, and you the collector—and establish some by-laws and policies on grading. It's not only the democratic way of doing things and admittedly old fashioned, but in this case it makes sterling common sense.

(1) To that end the C & D system following will serve as a basis of discussion for refinement, and hopefully not as a point of departure. The system proposed is applicable primarily to USA notes of actual issue only since 1900. Notes of the 1860s to 1900, and obviously notes earlier than that period, cannot have exactly the same parameters for grading. I cannot resist the observation, nonetheless, that a Floor Rag is a Floor Rag, no matter what century it originated in.

3. The Proposition

a. Like the Declaration Of Independence, we must hold something to be self-evident. This is the grading term "New." It therefore represents the theoretic perfection of a newly printed note, or 100 in a scale running from a theoretic 0 to 100.

b. The C & D System

c. Within the range of New, 95 up to theoretic 100, there is obviously room for "average New" grade, and—

Grade	Scale	Natural Condition (without cosmetics)
¹ New (also CU)	95 to 100	Handling only from bank outlet to you, via dealer or collector.
AU (for Almost Unc)	90 to 95	One or two light folds, or wrinkles only. Clean flat.
² XF/AU	On the 90 line	May be lightly creased or folded 2 or 3 times; may be lightly soiled; cut corners must be sharp; no V-voids, white streaks, tears, holes, stains, or writing. Some wrinkling.
XF (for Extra Fine)	80 to 90	
XF+	85 to 90	
(w/o + or— XF = About 85)		
XF—	80 to 85	
² VF/XF	On the 80 line	May be creased any number of times, with some hard, worn creases; shows a lot of handling; well soiled; may have slightly worn, round corners and V-voids; may have any two of light tears, cuts or holes, but no piece of note missing.
VF (for Very Fine)	70 to 80	
VF+	75 to 80	
(w/o + or— VF = About 75)		
VF—	70 to 75	
F/VF	On the 70 line	
F (for Fine)	60 to 70	A generally poor quality, dirty, man-handled and limp. Not desirable.
³ G (for Good: includes Fair, Poor and VG grades, as now used)	50 to 60	Indescribable. Collectible only in extremis.
Filler	Anything below 50	

¹ New notes with excellent registration may be classified as "E" or "EN." New notes with average registration are simply New, which may be written "N" or "New" (Refer to 3.c. below).

² If a note could properly be classified as one grade higher, except for one outstanding deficiency, grade it lower/upper. Never grade it upper with a lengthy explanation as to why it is really lower grade.

³ Avoid using G as a grade, for the most part. The lower limit of F grade should be the least considered collectible.

borrowing from silver—a quality close to .999 fine. What to call it? Of course, not “gem.” That refers to metal or other hard materials. “Select” or “choice” would do; although those terms are overworked, and particularly bring to mind classification of coins.

(1) How about “excellent,” or “EN” for excellent, new? Even better, why not simply “E,” understanding that it is used only to denote the best quality in a New note? Excellent should mean the best possible registration, and registration is defined as:

Nearly perfect centering of engraved design and line border within the cut edges of the note. All white margins of the note uniformly wide with respect to face, and uniformly wide on back of the note. All engraved design finely printed and overprinted, lines sharp and clear; and seal and serial numbers properly located and spaced within the field of the engraved design.

This criterion must be modified for old large-size notes, early this century and pre-1900. In such notes, particularly on the face, uniform width is possible only for top and bottom white margins, and side or end margins that can be uniform themselves but will be of different width than top and bottom margins.

Being purely arbitrary, and purposely allowing some tolerance, I would define uniformity of white margin width as the narrower margin being not less than two-thirds the width of the wider margin. (I believe most reasonable persons would agree that to allow as much as a 50 percent difference in the widths of two “uniform” margins would be a contradiction of definition.)

Also, in any note an engraved field and border line that is to the naked eye noticeably askew with respect to the cut edges of the note, cannot be called “E,” although it might certainly qualify otherwise as New. There is a plethora of such notes currently being churned out by the BEP, which brings to mind immediately the unpleasant possibility of someone’s coming up with a “Nas-kew” grade!

(2) It should be self evident that an E note and a New note can be equally crisp, or that the E note can be the most delicate laboratory instruments. Hence, it be less crisp than the New note, when measured by is all the more absurd to use the term “crisp” as an indicator of quality in the best grades of notes. Good registration, on the other hand, cannot change and will not deteriorate with use or age. Furthermore, good registration, like beauty, is a delight to look upon and its own excuse for being.

(3) As defined above, good registration is worth consideration in any grade of circulated note; of two notes equally worn, the more desirable one is the note with good, or better registration.

Chapter Six

From Sea to Shining Sea

With all the fineness necessary and used every day in precision industries in the USA, it is a sad fact that BEP printing press equipment is not all of the best, and human sloppiness exists. The Government seems more committed to turning out quotas of new notes, on a fill-the-gap basis, than it is to turning out fine specimens of the engraver’s and printer’s art, as nearly exact and perfect as it is humanly possible to achieve.

Unfortunately we are all subtly influenced by the mass-production psychology which exhorts: make it good enough for the purpose intended, and to last a while; and when it wears out or down, throw it away and get a new one. This planned obsolescence (easily explained away as good for business) runs the gamut from houses and automobiles to wrist watches, paper clothing and plastic quidnuncs. The cost of having it repaired is literally more than the cost of a new one. They grow on trees.

Soberly, it creates a current paper money point to ponder when one is almost forced to regard currency in the same use-it-up and throw-it-away category. So, it’s askew, badly centered or printed. Who cares?

To you, I say: I love and honor this country and its form of Government. I am first of all a proud citizen, reflecting on the best of what our country has been, is now, and can be in the future. I am secondly a numismatist.

I firmly believe that as a symbol of this Government, and of our collective integrity, our paper currency deserves the very finest treatment in its design and production,—and in collecting!

Needling the haystack of the currency is—let’s face it—the somewhat esoteric forte of the ragpicker. Needle anyone?

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ASK YOUR FRIENDS ABOUT US

Reprints and Facsimile Sheets

By J. Roy Pennell, Jr.

In the past several years the practice of making copies of genuine notes by offset printing has been a nuisance to collectors and legitimate dealers. As a result of this flood of junk, many collectors have bought items as genuine that are recent copies. Most publications will not knowingly take ads for unmarked copies. Two major types of copies are found; in order to clarify my remarks about them I will use the following definitions:

REPRINTS: This term covers items printed from the original plates after the official use by the issuing authority had ceased. These items can sometimes be difficult to identify from the genuine issues. The paper used in the reprint is the first point to check. Bank note paper was of special quality and is difficult to obtain today. Many modern reprints have tiny lines printed at random. They are caused by scratches on the plate that would be impossible to remove without ruining the plate. Reprints generally have a grayish color.

Many times the only way to identify a reprint is by the paper. All reprints should be marked in a manner that would always identify them as reprints. The use of paper with modern watermarks is the best method to accomplish this.

FACSIMILE: Webster's Second Edition has this to say about a facsimile: "An exact or detailed copy of anything; a copy made by a process of photography and engraving." Facsimile notes are usually offset printed, the same method that our modern counterfeiters use. Modern graphic arts have improved techniques to the point where it is difficult to tell a copy from the original without close examination.

I would like to make the following observations on the legality and ethics regarding reprints and facsimile copies: It is fraud if anyone knowingly sells a reprint or facsimile as a genuine item. If a dealer knowingly advertises a reprint or facsimile in a magazine that requires all items to be genuine, he is guilty of fraud. A reputable dealer will not have unmarked copies for sale.

Some collectors are concerned with copies reducing the value of their genuine notes. *Remember*, a thousand copies do not produce a single genuine note. If copies of a genuine item lowered the value of the genuine, you could buy the "Mona Lisa" for a few cents.

A word of caution—when material is priced well below the market, don't jump to the conclusion that the dealer doesn't know what his material is worth. It may be false instead of a bargain.

Many reprints are produced by collectors owning plates with no intent to mislead anyone. I personally have a copper plate that I will probably reprint someday, but I will do it in a manner that will prevent dishonest people from selling them as genuine. Some rare reprints are purchased by collectors, just as copies of paintings are purchased and admired.

The following reprints and facsimile notes and sheets have been reported to me. Please report any items known

to you and not on this list. Remember, all it takes to change a sheet into individual notes is a pair of scissors. The writer will be glad to give his personal opinion on any note or notes at no charge, if you *include* return postage and insurance.

FLA.	Tallahassee Railroad Company 1, 1, 2, 3 FACSIMILE
GA.	Georgia Railroad & Banking Co., Athens 5, 10, 10, 20 REPRINT Bank of Augusta 1, 1, 1, 2 FACSIMILE
LA.	Citizens Bank of Louisiana 1, 1, 2, 3 FACSIMILE Citizens Bank of Louisiana 50, 50, 50, 50 FACSIMILE Canal Bank 10, 10, 10, 10 FACSIMILE
MO.	County of St. Louis 5, 10 REPRINT
N. J.	Farmers Bank of Wantage 1, 1, 2, 3 REPRINT
N. Y.	Tradesman Bank 10, 5, 2, 1 REPRINT
PA.	Southwark Bank 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 REPRINT
S. C.	State of South Carolina 20, 20, 50, 50 FACSIMILE State of South Carolina 1000 FACSIMILE City of Charleston 50c, 50c REPRINT Bank of South Carolina 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 REPRINT
TENN.	Bank of Tennessee 5, 5, 10, 20 FACSIMILE

Collectors and dealers contributing to this article: Paul Garland, Raymond H. Rathjen, Frank F. Sprinkle, George W. Wait.

American Bank Note Co. Object of Take-Over Attempt

Stockholders of the American Bank Note Co., centenarian printer of early U. S. and much of the world's paper money past and present, have been solicited to exchange their stock for that of the B.T.B. Corp. (formerly B. T. Babbitt, Inc.) at the rate of four shares of BTB common for one of ABN common. BTB already owns 63% of American common and is represented by two of American's 13 directors. It is a mini-conglomerate owning businesses in electrical supply, sign, molded plastics, drilling rig, insurance and real estate industries. It formerly was a manufacturer of household cleaning supplies ("Babo").

According to the prospectus, BTB wants to acquire 80% of ABN shares to obtain a tax advantage but does not plan to change present policies or personnel. It states that ABN has three subsidiaries: Canadian Bank Note Co., Ltd., Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd.—both printers of security paper—and Len Beach, Inc., a printer of multi-color sales catalogs, brochures and annual reports. In May 1969, Bradbury, Wilkinson sold its half interest in South African Bank Note Co.

COLONIAL & CONTINENTAL CURRENCY

FOR TRADE & WANTED

NOTES FOR TRADE

CONNECTICUT

Oct. 11, 1771 2d, 5d, 7d, 2s6d, 5s6d
 May 10, 1775 2s6d
 June 1, 1775 2s6d
 July 1, 1775 2s6d, 20s
 June 7, 1776 1s, 2s6d, 3s
 June 19, 1776 6d, 9d, 1s, 1s3d, 1s6d, 6s
 Oct. 11, 1777 3d
 Mar. 1, 1780 2s6d, 40s
 June 1, 1780 1s3d, 2s6d, 10s, 20s
 July 1, 1780 1s3d, 5s, 10s

DELAWARE

Feb. 28, 1746 10s
 June 1, 1759 15s, 20s
 Jan. 1, 1776 18d, 2s6d, 4s, 5s, 6s, 10s, 20s
 May 1, 1777 1s, 18d, 4s, 5s, 6s, 10s, 20s

MARYLAND

Jan. 1, 1767 \$8
 Mar. 1, 1770 \$2, \$4, \$6, \$8
 Apr. 10, 1774 \$1/9, \$1/6, \$2/9, \$1/3, \$1/2, \$2/3, \$1, \$2, \$4, \$6, \$8
 Dec. 7, 1775 \$1/9, \$1/6, \$1/3, \$1/2, \$2/3, \$1, \$2, \$6, \$8
 Aug. 14, 1776 \$1/9, \$1/6, \$1/3, \$1/2, \$2/3, \$1, \$1 1/2, \$2, \$2 1/2, \$4, \$6, \$8
 July 26, 1775 \$2 2/3
 June 8, 1780 \$4

MASSACHUSETTS

May 5, 1780 \$1, \$2, \$4, \$5

NEW JERSEY

May 1, 1758 30s A - B
 Apr. 16, 1759 £3
 Apr. 12, 1760 12s, 15s
 Apr. 8, 1762 £3
 Dec. 31, 1763 3s
 Apr. 16, 1764 £3
 Feb. 20, 1776 30s, £3
 Mar. 25, 1776 (R & B) 1s, 18d, 3s, 6s, 12s, 15s, £3

NEW YORK

Feb. 16, 1771 5s, 10s, £1
 Sept. 2, 1775 \$3
 Mar. 5, 1776 \$1/8
 Aug. 13, 1776 \$10

NORTH CAROLINA

Apr. 23, 1761 20s

PENNSYLVANIA

July 1, 1757 20s
 May 20, 1758 20s
 May 1, 1760 10s
 June 18, 1764 3d, 9d, 5s, 10s, 20s
 Mar. 10, 1769 3d, 6d, 9d, 1s, 18d, 2s, 2s6d, 10s
 Mar. 20, 1771 5s, 15s, 20s
 Apr. 3, 1772 3d, 6d, 9d, 1s, 18d, 2s, 2s6d
 Mar. 20, 1773 4s, 6s, 14s, 16s
 Oct. 1, 1773 18d, 2s, 2s6d, 5s, 10s, 15s, 20s, 50s
 Mar. 25, 1775 6s, 14s, 16s, 20s
 Apr. 10, 1775 £5
 July 20, 1775 20s, 30s, 40s
 Oct. 25, 1775 3d, 4d, 6d, 9d, 1s, 18d, 2s, 2s6d, 10s, 15s, 20s
 Dec. 8, 1775 10s, 20s, 30s, 40s
 Apr. 25, 1776 3d, 4d, 6d, 9d, 1s, 18d, 2s, 10s, 20s, 30s, 40s
 Apr. 10, 1777 3d, 4d, 6d, 9d, 1s, 18s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 6s, 8s, 12s, 16s, 20s
 Apr. 10, 1777 (R & B) 2s, 3s, 4s, 6s, 8s, 12s, 16s, 20s, 40s
 June 1, 1780 \$4, \$5
 Apr. 20, 1780 3d, 6d, 9d, 1s6d, 20s, 30s, 40s
 Mar. 16, 1785 3d, 9d, 2s6d, 5s, 10s, 15s

RHODE ISLAND

1786 40s

VIRGINIA

1775 20s, £8, £12 (James River Bank)
 Mar. 4, 1773 £5
 July 17, 1775 10s, 20s
 May 6, 1776 \$1/4, \$4, \$5, 7s6d, 10s, 12s6d
 Oct. 7, 1776 \$1/4, \$2/3, \$1, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$15
 May 5, 1777 \$1/4, \$1, \$4, \$5, \$6
 Oct. 20, 1777 \$1/4, \$2/3, \$1, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$15
 May 4, 1778 \$1/4, \$7, \$10
 Oct. 5, 1778 \$7
 July 14, 1780 \$45, \$55, \$60, \$80, \$100
 Oct. 16, 1780 \$100, \$200, \$300, \$400, \$500
 Mar. 1, 1781 \$250
 May 7, 1781 \$500

CONTINENTAL

May 10, 1775 \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$30
 Nov. 29, 1775 \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8
 Feb. 17, 1776 \$1/6, \$1/3, \$1/2, \$2/3, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$7
 May 9, 1776 \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$8
 July 22, 1776 \$2, \$7, \$30
 Nov. 2, 1776 \$6, \$7, \$8, \$30
 Feb. 26, 1777 \$2, \$3, \$5, \$6, \$8
 May 20, 1777 \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$30
 Apr. 11, 1778 \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$20, \$30, \$40
 Sept. 26, 1778 \$5, \$7, \$8, \$20, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$60
 Jan. 14, 1779 \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$20, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$80

CHARLES J. AFFLECK

34 PEYTON ST., WINCHESTER, VA. 22601

COLONIAL & CONTINENTAL CURRENCY NOTES WANTED

CONNECTICUT

May 10, 1770 Need all and before
Oct. 10, 1771 10s, 40s
June 1, 1773 10s, 20s, 40s
Jan. 2, 1775 40s
May 10, 1775 20s
July 1, 1775 2s
June 7, 1776 6s, 10s, 15s, £1, £2
June 19, 1776 40s
Oct. 11, 1777 3d, 4d, white paper

DELAWARE

Dec. 1, 1739 Need all and before
Feb. 28, 1746 1s, 18d, 2s, 2s6d, 5s
Jan. 1, 1753 1s, 18d, 2s, 2s6d, 5s, 10s, 16s, 20s
May 1, 1756 1s, 18d, 2s, 2s6d, 5s, 10s
Mar. 1, 1758 1s, 18d, 2s, 2s6d, 5s, 10s, 15s
May 1, 1758 1s, 1s6d, 2s, 2s6d, 5s, 10s
June 1, 1759 1s, 1s6d, 2s, 2s6d
Jan. 8, 1777 2s

GEORGIA

1776 Sterling 2s6d, 5s, 10s, £1
1776 Blue seal \$1, \$2, \$4, \$20
1776 Maroon seal \$2, \$4, \$10, \$20
1776 Orange or green seal \$1, \$2, \$4, \$20
1776 Fractional \$1/2
1776 Blue green seal \$1, \$4
1776 Black seal \$2
1776 Undated \$3, \$4, \$5, \$8, \$10
1777 No resolution date \$2, \$4, \$7, \$9, \$11, \$13, \$17
1777 (June 8, 1777 Resolution) \$1/10, \$1/5, \$1/4, \$1/3, \$2/5, \$1/2, \$2/3, \$4/5, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8
1777 (Sept. 10, 1777 Resolution) \$1/5, \$1/2, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8
1777 \$40
1782 Resolve
1786 6d, 1s, 2s6d, 5s, 10s, 20s

MARYLAND

July 14, 1756 Need all and before
Jan. 1, 1767 \$1/9
July 26, 1775 \$1/2
July 18, 1777 3d
June 8, 1780 \$1/9, \$1/6, \$1/2, \$1 1/2, \$2 1/2
June 28, 1780 \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$7
Oct. 17, 1780 \$1/15, \$1/6, \$1/5
May 10, 1781 1s6d, 2s6d, 5s, 7s6d, 15s, 30s, £3
Aug. 8, 1781 3d, 4d, 6d, 9d

MASSACHUSETTS

1750 Need all and before
May 25, 1775 6s, 9s, 10s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s
July 8, 1775 6s, 9s, 10s, 12s, 14s, 15s, 16s, 18s, 20s
Aug. 18, 1775 1s, 2s, 2s6d, 4s, 5s, 6s, 8s, 10s, 11s, 12s, 17s, 20s, 24s, 30s, 40s
Dec. 7, 1775 1s4d, 1s6d, 2s8d, 3s, 7s, 10s, 14s, 16s, 22s, 28s, 36s, 42s, 48s
June 18, 1776 4d, 5d, 6d, 9d, 10d, 1s, 1s8d, 2s4d, 2s6d, 3s6d, 4s, 5s, 5s4d, 6s, 12s, 18s, 24s, 30s, 36s, 42s, 48s
Sept. 17, 1776 10s, 14s, 16s, 22s
Oct. 18, 1776 3d, 4d, 2s, 4s, 6s, 12s, 18s, 24s, 30s, 36s, 42s, 48s, 54s, 60s, 66s, 72s
Nov. 17, 1776 10s, 14s, 16s, 22s, 28s, 36s, 42s, 48s
Oct. 16, 1778 2s, 2s6d, 3s, 4s, 4s8d, 5s4d
1779 \$4, \$6, \$8, \$16
1781 \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$50, \$100 (Mass. Bank)
1784 \$1, \$1 1/2, \$2, \$2 1/2, \$3, \$3 1/2, \$4, \$4 1/2 (Mass. Bank)
Dec. 2, 1784 \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$50, \$100 (Mass. Bank)
June 21, 1785 \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40 (Mass. Bank)
Sept. 21, 1789 \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40 (Mass. Bank)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Jan. 26, 1776 Need all and before
Jan. 28, 1776 4d, 5d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 1s, 2s, 4s
July 3, 1776 \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6

NEW JERSEY

Jan. 26, 1756 Need all and before
June 22, 1756 18d, 3s, 6s, 30s, £3, £6
Apr. 12, 1757 15s, 30s, £3, £6
June 14, 1757 15s, 30s, £3, £6
Nov. 20, 1757 6s, 15s, £3, £6
May 1, 1758 15s B
Oct. 20, 1758 1s, 18d, 3s, 6s, 12s, 15s, 30s, £3, £6
Apr. 10, 1759 6s, 15s, 30s B, £3 B
Apr. 12, 1760 1s, 18d, 3s, 6s, 30s A - D

Apr. 23, 1761 12s, 15s, £6
Apr. 8, 1762 12s, 30s C-D
Dec. 31, 1763 18d A-B, £6
Apr. 16, 1764 12s
Feb. 20, 1776 6s
Jan. 9, 1781 6d, 9d, 1s, 1s6d, 3s9d, 4s, 5s, 7s6d
Dec. 20, 1883 2s6d, 3s9d, 5s, 7s6d, 12s, 15s, 30s, £3, £6
1786 1s, 6s, 12s, 30s, £3, £6

NEW YORK

Apr. 20, 1756 Need all and before
April 2, 1759 £2, £10
April 21, 1760 £2, £5, £10
Aug. 25, 1774 2s
June 22, 1775 2s, 5s, 10s, 20s, 40s
Feb. 17, 1776 \$1/8, \$1/6, \$1/4, \$5.8 (Albany)
Mar. 5, 1776 \$2, \$3, \$5
Mar. 5, 1776 4s (New York City)
Aug. 13, 1776 \$1/8, \$1/4, \$1/2
June 15, 1780 \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$7, \$8, \$20
Mar. 27, 1781 \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$7, \$8, \$20
Apr. 18, 1786 5s, 10s, £1, £2, £3, £4, £5, £10
Feb. 8, 1788 5s, 10s, £1, £2, £3, £4, £5, £10

NORTH CAROLINA

Dec. 1768 Need all and before
Dec. 1771 10s, £3, £5
Aug. 21, 1775 \$1/4, \$1/2, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$8, \$10
Apr. 2, 1776 \$1/16 Beetle - Butterfly - Cornucopia - Griffon-Nauti-
lus - Vase. 1/8 Dog - Lion - Monogram H - Sculpin -
Snake-Steer. \$1/4 Bird-Three fish-Hare-FB-NCSN-
Sea urchin-Shark-Tuna. \$1/2 Bear-Cockfight-Hunter-
Triangles-Radial lines-Owl. \$1 Duck-Fox-Justice-
Scroll with denominations in black. \$2 Fox. \$3
Alligator. \$4 Bee-Sheaf wheat. \$6 Goat-Squirrel.
\$7 1/2 Flag. \$8 Rooster. \$10 Cupid-Peacock. \$12 1/2
Eagle. \$15 Boar. \$20 Rattlesnake.
Aug. 8, 1778 \$100
May 15, 1779 \$250
May 10, 1780 \$50, \$200, \$25 T in THIS boxed, \$600
Aug. 8, 1778 \$50 Independence-Liberty-Persecution
May 17, 1783 6d, 1s, 2s, 5s, 10s, 20s, Justice-Crown, 40s
Dec. 29, 1785 6d, 1s, 2s, 2s6d, 5s, 10s, 20s

PENNSYLVANIA

Oct. 1, 1756 Need all and before
Mar. 10, 1757 5s, 10s, 20s
July 1, 1757 5s, 10s A
May 20, 1758 18d, 2s, 2s6d, 5s, 10s
Apr. 25, 1759 5s, 10s, 15s, 20s, 50s D, £5
June 21, 1759 50s D, £5
May 1, 1760 3d, 4d, 6d, 9d, 5s, 15s, 20s, £5 A
June 18, 1764 4d B-C, 6d A-C, 1s, 1s6d, 2s, 2s6d
June 15, 1767 40s A-B-D, £4, £6
Mar. 1, 1769 12s, £1 10s B-C, £3
Mar. 10, 1769 20s
Apr. 3, 1772 40s C-D
Apr. 29, 1780 5s, 10s, 15s
June 1, 1780 \$1, \$2, \$3, \$7, \$8
Apr. 20, 1781 5s
Mar. 21, 1783 \$1/4, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$6, \$12, \$15, \$20
Mar. 16, 1785 1s6d
Aug. 6, 1789 \$1/90, \$3/90 (Bank of North America)

RHODE ISLAND

June 1780 Need all and before

SOUTH CAROLINA

Apr.-May 1775 Need all and before
June 10, 1775 £50
Nov. 15, 1775 2s6d, 5s, 7s6d, 10s, 20s, 30s, £2, £3
Mar. 6, 1776 1s6d, 2s6d, 3s9d, 5s, 6s3d, 12s6d, 17s6d, £1 10s, £3, £25, £50, £100
Oct. 19, 1776 \$1, \$6
Dec. 23, 1776 \$2, \$5, \$6, \$20
Apr. 10, 1778 15s, 20s, 30s
Feb. 8, 1779 \$40, \$80, \$100
1786 2s6d, 5s, 10s, £1, £1 10s, £3, £5, £10, £20
May 1, 1786 £1, £2, £3, £10
1786 2d, 5s3d, (City of Charleston)
1787 2s6d, 5s, 10s, £1, £3, £5, £6, £10, £20
1788 1s, 1s6d, 5s, 10s, £1, £2, £3, £5, £6, £10, £20
July 6, 1789 6d, 1s3d (City of Charleston)

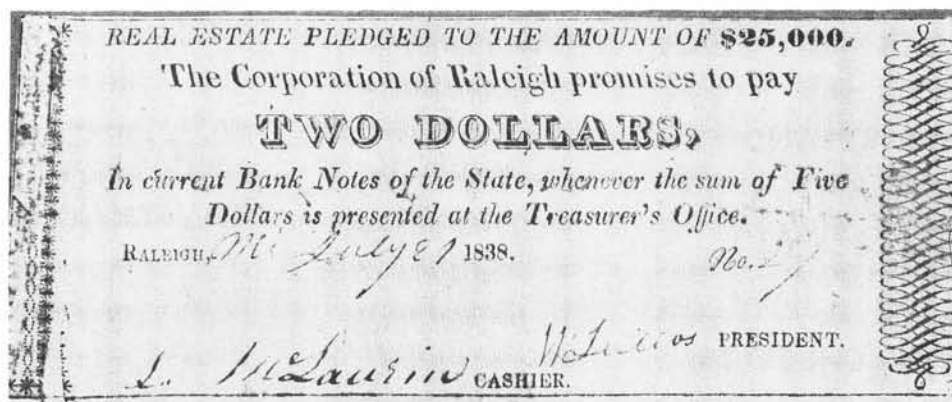
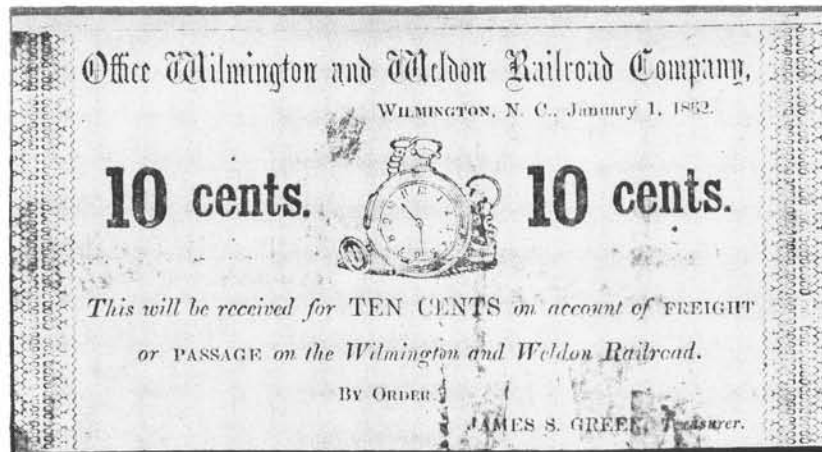
VERMONT

Feb. 1781 1s, 1s6d, 2s6d, 5s, 10s, 20s, 40s, £3

CHARLES J. AFFLECK
34 PEYTON ST., WINCHESTER, VA. 22601

Scrip of the State of North Carolina

By David Cox, Jr.



The following listing, like all such initial attempts, is as complete as possible at the moment, but undoubtedly upon publication additions and corrections will be forthcoming from readers. Please address them to the author at Hertford, N.C., who wishes to thank Messrs. George Wait and J. Roy Pennell, Jr. for their aid in compilation.

S. Stots and C. Icrensey, Salem (1803)
 1 pence 2 pence 3 pence 4 pence 9 pence
 Signature Not Legible, Raleigh (1804)
 3 pence 9 pence
 Fayetteville School Assn (1815)
 \$5
 Academy, Hillsborough (1816)
 5c 50c
 D. Cazaux, Moore County (1816)
 \$1.25
 John Walkers Store, Hiwassee River (1816)
 12½c
 City of Raleigh (1833) (1861-62)
 5c 10c 15c 25c \$2
 Ellijayce Mining and MFG. Co., Franklin (1836)
 75c \$1
 H. Humphreys, Greensborough (1837-39)
 \$1 \$3 \$5
 Mount Hecla Steam Cotton Mill, Greensboro (1837-39)
 5c 6¼c 10c 12½c 25c 50c \$1
 Greensboro Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1859-62)
 25c (9 var.) 50c (11 var.) \$1 \$1 \$2 \$2
 Pasquotank County (1861)
 25c 25c 50c 50c 50c \$1

\$1 \$1 \$1 \$2 \$2 \$2 \$2
 Perquimans County (1861)
 25c 50c \$1
 Town of Fort Valley (1861)
 10c
 Tyrell County (1861)
 25c 50c \$1 \$3
 Camden County (1861-62)
 25c 50c \$1 \$1 \$1 \$2 \$2
 Camden County (1861-62)
 25c 25c 25c \$2 (Counterfeits)
 Corporation of Elizabeth City (1861-62)
 10c 10c 10c 10c 25c 50c
 Anson County (1862)
 10c 25c 50c 75c
 City of Asheville (1862)
 5c 10c 15c 20c 25c 50c
 Jas. C. Caraway, Anson County (1862)
 5c 10c 15c 20c 25c 50c
 Gaston House, New Bern (1862)
 5c 10c 25c 50c
 Jackson County Mining Co., Webster (1862)
 25c
 Rountree and Co., Wilson (1862)
 5c
 Russell and Tremain, Fayetteville (1862)
 25c 50c
 Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Wilmington (1862)
 5c 10c 20c
 S. W. Worrell, Gatesville (1862-63)
 5c 5c 5c 10c 12½c 20c

C. B. Dibble, Newbern (1863)
 5c 10c 25c
 Union County (1863)
 5c 10c 15c 20c 25c 50c \$1 \$1 \$2 \$2
 Signature not legible, Henderson County (1863)
 50c
 Warren County (1863-64)
 \$50
 Valley River Mining Co. (1864)
 \$1 \$3
 Town of Fayetteville (1865)
 5c 10c 25c 75c
 Ore Knob Copper Co., Ashe County (1878)
 5c 10c 25c 50c \$1
 Wallace Bros., Statesville (1882)
 1c 2c 5c 10c 25c 50c \$1
 The associated Banks of Greensboro (1907)
 \$1 \$1 \$2 \$5 \$10 \$20
 Asheville Clearing Association (1908)
 \$1
 Cumberland County (1933)
 1/2c 1c 2c 10c 25c 50c \$1
 Guilford County (1933)
 25c 25c 50c 50c \$1
 \$1 \$5 \$5 \$10 \$10

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston Salem (1933)
 \$1
 Burke Merchants Script (1933)
 \$5
 Burke Merchants Scrip (1933)
 50c
 City of Gastonia (1933)
 \$1 \$2 \$5
 City of Monroe (1933)
 \$1 \$5 \$10
 Southern Business College, Asheville
 \$100 (Educational Device)
 Cherokee MFG. Co., Murphy (?)
 25c
 C. Lark, Stokes County (?)
 6 1/4c
 Mountain Island MFG. Co., Gaston County (?)
 5c
 Tillerys Mill Store, Halifax County (?)
 5c 10c 25c 50c \$1 \$5
 Town of Albemarle (?)
 50c
 Not signed, Huntsville (?)
 \$1

Reverse-on-Face Error

By Peter Huntoon



Printing errors on small-size U. S. currency are gaining unprecedented popularity with today's collector. There is no doubt that this enthusiasm will sustain itself as errors are still being made and the supply will not cease until the presses of the Bureau are turned off. Since this is highly unlikely, we error enthusiasts will ever be finding interesting material. Each of us looks for the day when one of the truly spectacular errors comes our way.

One such spectacular is shown here and is quite unusual. The note is entirely normal save for an extra reverse printing on the face of the note. The extra printing is rather pale, which suggests the following cause: Apparently the reverse press was either being warmed up or was running out of ink so a few sheets went through lightly printed. By some quirk of fate, the pressman or an assistant picked up the lightly printed sheets, turned them over and re-fed them through the press. This time the notes were printed normally and continued through the Bureau in their normal sequence. Fortunately, this note escaped the watchful eyes of the inspectors and was shipped to the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank.

Notice that the note is from the D-4 plate position, which is the second from the right in the bottom row of the 32-subject sheet. Consequently, the reverse on the face is from the A-5 position, or the second note from the left in the top row of the reverse plate. If this note had been from any row other than the bottom, a portion of the adjacent reverse also would have shown on the face over the signatures.

The only similar note known to the writer is the face-over-reverse shown in Donlon's catalogue as Error No. 0-2. To this writer's knowledge, reverse-on-face errors have not been reported through normal numismatic channels.

This error was shipped to the Valley National Bank in Tucson, Arizona, late in 1965 or early 1966. The brick was opened and packs of 100 notes were shipped to various branch offices about town. Fortunately, the teller who received the pack containing this error was given the job of intersorting the individual notes with circulated notes for distribution to commercial customers rather than simply passing the uncirculated pack directly to a customer. When he found this error, he saved it in perfect condition and later sold it to the writer.

Small-Size Silver Certificate Experimental Issue

By Louis S. Werner

The small-size, \$1 silver certificates Series 1928A and 1928B were planned to test the durability of the paper, using the following blocks:

An extremely rare and unusual set of three notes from the three groups with very low serial numbers is shown

here: 1928B - X00000022B; 1928A - Y00000022B; 1928A - Z00000022B. The provenance of this particular set is fully documented. It begins with Col. Green, from whose estate George Blake acquired the notes. L. S. Werner acquired the set from him and sold it to Dr. C. A. Bolt. Finally, Dr. Bolt resold it to Mr. Werner.

1928A } X-B: 50% linen, 50% cotton
1928B }

1928A } Y-B: 75% linen, 25% cotton
1928B }

1928A } Z-B: regular paper as used
1928B }



WANTED TO BUY...

WISCONSIN NATIONAL BANK NOTES—1929 and old Large Size Notes on Wisconsin National Banks, except Milwaukee which are not wanted.

Uncut Sheets of National Currency wanted on any Wisconsin city-bank.

WANTED: Uncut Sheet of 18—1953 \$5. L.T. Red Seal Notes.

WANTED: Old Bank Checks on Wisconsin.

L. J. WATERS, P. O. Box 1051, MADISON, WIS. 53701

Useful Periodicals Given SPMC Library

During the past quarter, the SPMC Library has been the fortunate recipient of several interesting and unusual periodicals. Maj. Sheldon S. Carroll has donated two copies of the magazine *The Canadian Banker* in which he has authored descriptions of the Bank of Canada numismatic collection. The article in the July/August 1969 issue deals primarily with Canadian paper money.

Maj. Carroll was also featured recently in a full-color, two-page spread of *The Canadian Magazine* written by Frank Rasky and entitled "What's All This About a \$3 Bill?" The article is a competent review of the paper money collecting hobby with emphasis on Canadiana. Maj. Carroll is shown examining notes at the Bank of Canada; 12 choice Canadian notes are also illustrated. A copy of this magazine, too, is now available from the Library.

Charles J. Affleck has sent a package of 25 copies of the excellent, slick-paper publication of the Virginia Numismatic Association, *The Virginia Numismatist*. A cursory perusal of their contents reveals the following articles of special interest to paper money collectors:

Bank of Rockbridge—Feb. 66, Sept./Oct. 69

The Virginia County Notes, with fold-out map—June 66

The King and Queen County Issues—Aug. 66

\$1 Corporation of Richmond, Virginia Note Aug. 24, 1819—Aug. 66

The Civil War Notes of Virginia—Feb. 67

Debut of Rare Virginia Treasury Note—Apr. 67

The Flickers of a Bygone Era (Coal Mine Scrip)—June 67

More About the \$500 Virginia Treasury Note—June 67

The Lady of the Lake (bank note vignette)—June 67

The Ten Dollar Note of Norfolk—June 67

The James River & Kanawha Canal (bank note vignette)—Oct. 67, Jan./Feb. 69

The Augusta County Bond—Nov./Dec. 67

The Richmond City Notes—Mar./Apr. 68, July/Aug. 68

Continental Money (reprint from *Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, March 1863)—July/Aug. 68, Sept./Oct. 68, Nov./Dec. 68, Jan./Feb. 69

Issues of the Confederate States of America (reprint from *Scott's Paper Money Catalog*)—May/June 69

A History of Virginia Banks and Banking Prior to the Civil War, from a book by Wm. L. Royall, 1907)—Feb., June, Aug., Oct., Dec. 66, Feb., Apr., June, Oct. 67

Colonial and Continental Currency (reprint from *Scott's Standard Catalog No. 2*, 1894)—Oct. 67, Jan./Feb. 68

New Accessions

PERIODICALS

ANA Club Bulletin: Jan. 1970

The Canadian Banker:

Vol. 76, No. 4, July/Aug. 1969

Vol. 76, No. 6, Nov./Dec. 1969

The Canadian Magazine: Feb. 21, 1970

The Canadian Paper Money Journal: Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan. 1970

Chicago Coin Club Bulletin, Golden Anniversary Edition, 1969 (gift of Glenn Smedley)

The Essay-Proof Journal:

Vol. 27, No. 1, 1970

The Numismatist:

Vol. 83, No. 1, 1970

Vol. 83, No. 2, 1970

Vol. 83, No. 3, 1970

Paper Money:

Vol. 9, No. 1, 1970

The Virginia Numismatist:

Oct. 1965

Jan./Feb. 1968

Dec. 1965

Mar./Apr. 1968

Feb. 1966 (2 copies)

July/Aug. 1968 (2 copies)

June 1966

Sept./Oct. 1968

Aug. 1966

Nov./Dec. 1968

Oct. 1966

Jan./Feb. 1969

Dec. 1966

Mar./Apr. 1969

Feb. 1967

May/June 1969

Apr. 1967

Sept./Oct. 1969

June 1967

Nov. 1969

Oct. 1967

Dec. 1969

Nov./Dec. 1967

Mexican Memos

By Ed Shlieker

—Mexico used two commemorative notes in 1910 to celebrate a century of independence from Spain. They are the scarce five and ten peso notes issued by El Banco Minero of Chihuahua. The reverses are printed in three vertical strips of solid colors of the flag—red, white and green. The white portion is overprinted with an emblem similar to that on the obverse of an eight reales coin minus the legend, but with the liberty cap and rays. Because of limited numbers, they are scarce in any condition and in much demand.

MONEY MART

FOR USE BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY ONLY

PAPER MONEY will accept classified advertising from members on a basis of 5c per word, with a minimum charge of \$1.00. The primary purpose of the ads is to assist members in exchanging, buying, selling, or locating specialized material and disposing of duplicates. Copy must be non-commercial in nature. At present there are no special classifications but the first three words will be printed in capital letters. Copy must be legibly printed or typed, accompanied by prepayment made payable to the Society of Paper Money Collectors, and reach the Editor, Barbara R. Mueller, 225 S. Fischer Ave., Jefferson, Wis. 53549 by Aug. 10, 1970. Word Count: Name and address will count for five words. All other words and abbreviations, figure combinations and initials counted as separate words. No check copies. 10% discount for four or more insertions of the same copy. Sample ad and word count:

WANTED: CONFEDERATE FACSIMILES by Upham for cash or trade for FRN block letters, \$1 SC, U. S. obsolete. John Q. Member, 000 Last St., New York, N.Y. 10015.

(22 words; \$1; SC; U. S.; FRN counted as one word each)

WANTED: CHARTER 17 RICHMOND, Indiana small size note in any condition. Will trade Charter 17 large size unc. M. O. Warns, P. O. Box 1840, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201

WANTED: BISMARCK NATIONALS and low serial nos. large or small; autographed notes of any size. Larry Sanders, 309 Ave. F., #2, Bismarck, N. D. 58501

WANTED: CONFEDERATE CURRENCY. I especially need Criswell T5, T12, T15, T19, T23, T27, T32, T38. I will buy more common notes also. Send for my want list of CSA and Southern State's bills. Ralph E. Plumb, 414 Live Oak Lane, Dunedin, Fla. 33528

WANTED: NATIONAL BANK Notes chartered under 100, also Wisconsin National Bank notes large or small size. M. O. Warns, P. O. Box 1840, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201

RARE \$3.00 PARISH OF Iberville March 15, 1862, Plaquemine, La. crisp uncirculated notes to trade for U. S. Trade Dollars, 20c pieces, large size U. S. Currency, or? Send your trade offer with 6c stamp for our reply. Helen H. Williamson, 628 Belleville Ave., Brewton, Ala. 36426

FOR SALE: \$1 AU Silver Certificates 1928A \$3; \$1 AU 1928B Silver Certificate Z-B Experimental \$40; \$50 Fine 1928 Gold Certificate \$60; \$5 CU 1963 Star Legals \$8. Will trade for needed large notes. Kenneth Stiles, 1600 S. Joyce St., Arlington, Va. 22202

WANTED: ADVERTISING NOTES resembling currency pertaining to political elections, statesmen, astronauts, temperance, etc. A. York, 35 Main St., East Hampton, N. Y. 11937

WANTED: NEW YORK state Nationals and obsolete currency, especially East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Southampton, Greenport. A. York, 35 Main St., East Hampton, N. Y. 11937

OBSOLETE, MPC, MILITARY, Southern States, bought, sold and traded. Especially interested in notes of Tennessee, Alabama and any Louisiana parish or town notes. Need for my collection \$5 MPC Series 541. Have large stock to trade. Paul E. Garland, 608 Mountain View Ave., Maryville, Tenn. 37801

MISSOURI CURRENCY WANTED: Nationals, obsolete and bank checks from St. Louis, Maplewood, Clayton, Manchester, Luxemburg, Carondelet and St. Charles. Ronald Horstman, Rt. 2, Gerald, Mo. 63037

WANTED: SOUTH CAROLINA National Bank notes. Also South Carolina obsolete, proof, colonial & scrip wanted. J. Roy Pennell, Jr., P. O. Box 858, Anderson, S. C. 29621

WANTED: PROOF & SPECIMEN notes from any state or country. Especially want Southern proof notes, die proofs of vignettes used on paper money, engravers' sample sheets, books of vignettes, Bank Note Lists and Counterfeit Detectors. Also want all kinds of South Carolina paper money. J. Roy Pennell, Jr., P. O. Box 858, Anderson, S. C. 29621

DISPOSING OF COLLECTION: Choice Unc. small size U. S. Notes, Silver Certificates, Federal Reserve Notes, and Nationals. Send for free list; priced to sell; satisfaction guaranteed. Howard Parshall, P. O. Box 191, Pineville, La. 71360

WANTED: 1933 \$10 S. C. Nice cir. note for collection. Cash and/or trade. Write Peter J. Sabados, 227 Barlow Ave., Great Kills, Staten Island, N. Y. 10308

WANTED: HOUSTON, TEXAS National Currency, large and small AU-UNC. Also CU 1928-C \$5 FRN. Tommy Wills, 1707 Esperanza, Houston, Tex. 77023

WANTED: FLORIDA NATIONALS, sheets or singles. I have \$50 Second Charter New Orleans, La. Charter #1774, AU. Will trade for Florida National of similar value. George Nicholson, 7 Dunoon Place, Apt. 308, Dunoon Bldg., Dunedin, Fla. 33528

TRADE: EVEN, YOUR choice, \$2 1928D or any \$1 1963-1969 block for \$1 1963 D-B or E-B. Also, Kennedy \$1 Stars or regular for Barr Stars. Everything Unc. Harry M. Coleman, Box 3032, Tucson, Ariz. 85702
Milton Sloan, 7th & Park, Whitefish, Mt. 59937

WANTED: MONTANA NATIONALS for personal collection. Cash or trade. Have duplicate Montana and other western nationals plus 1795, 1797 dollars; 1800 1/2 D; 1806 quarter and others. All for trade. List for stamp. Milton Sloan, 7th & Park, Whitefish, Mt. 59937

WANTED: OKLAHOMA NATIONALS. Large and small national bank notes wanted on all towns and cities in Oklahoma. Will buy for cash or trade notes from other states. Please price and describe or send for offer. Dale Ennis, Box 14, Coalgate, Okla. 74538

WANTED: NEW JERSEY broken bank notes pre-1870. Franklin B. Tucker, 216 Central Ave., West Caldwell, N.J. 07006

(Continued on Page 72)

SECRETARY'S REPORT

New Membership Roster

No.	New Members	Dealer or Collector	Specialty
2721	James S. Burnett, P.O. Box 60472, Houston, Texas 77060	C	U. S. type notes, large and small
2722	David G. Giron, 1228 So. Loara St., Apt. 3, Anaheim, Calif. 92802	C	U. S. small-size notes
2723	Harold E. Moyer, P.O. Box 523, Alpine, Texas 79830	C, D	National Bank notes
2724	Eric Williams, P.O. Box 30, Alpine, Texas 79830	C	U. S.
2725	Kenneth C. Butler, Box 84, Hutchinson, Minn. 55350	C, D	Federal Reserve notes \$1 and Minnesota National Bank notes
2726	Benny R. Page, P.O. Box 1256, Columbus, Ga. 31902	C	\$1 silver certificates and Federal Reserve notes
2727	Gary M. Johnson, 2361 Glenwood Green, Apt. 304, Joliet, Ill. 60435	C	National Bank notes
2728	Crawford Badhan, 1305 Wickford Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35216	C	Federal Reserve notes
2729	Carl E. Mautz, 4005 N.E. Davis, Portland, Ore. 97213	C, D	British East Africa and Jamaica
2730	Ailen D. Mincho, 33 Washington Sq. West-16G, New York, N.Y. 10011	C	National Bank notes, large and small-size
2731	Malcolm J. Reid, 915 Mt. Elliott Ave., Staunton, Va. 24401	C	U. S. large-size notes
2732	William R. Platts, 312 Parkway Rd., Biloxi, Miss. 39531	C	Star notes; \$2 U. S. Notes; silver certificates
2733	F. Edward Thomas, 20920 Martinez St., Woodland Hills, Calif. 91364	C	General
2734	Gretchen Anderson, P.O. Box 1045, Lakeport, Calif. 95453	C	Current Federal Reserve notes \$1 and Star Nos.
2735	Fred P. Jones, Rt. 7, Box 370, Somerset, Ky. 42501	C	National Bank notes of Kentucky
2736	Geo. McCulley, P.O. Box 191, Hudson, Iowa 50643	C	Block letters—modern
2737	Rodney J. Chidester, 10054 Culver Blvd., Culver City, Calif. 90230	C	
2738	Joseph A. Lange, P.O. Box 1168, Dubuque, Iowa 52001	C	Block letters—\$5 notes
2739	Leo M. Green, 213 W. Eighth St., Connersville, Ind. 47331	C	Federal Reserve notes after 1963—\$1 and \$5
2740	Ed Geiger, 203 E. Fike Ave., Orrville, Ohio 44667	C	Educational Series; unusual backs and errors
2741	Keith Colman, 333 Taylor Ave., N. #201, Seattle, Wash. 98109	C	Broken bank notes, Fractional Currency
2742	Capt. Frank V. Kerley, Navigation Div., P.O. Box 1237, Cristobal, Canal Zone	C	Paper money of Panama
2743	Gerald Goldenberg, 4815 70th Place, Hyattsville, Md. 20784	C	U. S. large-size notes
2744	Roy J. Wood, 175 Park Lane, Childersburg, Ala. 35044	C	Alabama obsolete notes
2745	Milton J. Silvert, 516 Baldwin Road, Richmond, Va. 23229	C	Virginia county & state notes; Confederate
2746	Elmer E. Phillips, 40835 N. 41st St. West, Lancaster, Calif. 93534	C, D	U. S.—all varieties and denominations
2747	A. C. Patton, c/o La Salle Cleaners, Hutchinson, Minn. 55350	C	U. S. "change-over notes"
2748	Samuel E. Roakes, Sr., 19800 Gulfstream Road, Miami, Fla. 33157	C	U. S. large-size notes
2749	Patt L. Williamson, 1670 W. Broadway, 7A, Anaheim, Calif. 92802	C	
2750	Roger A. Budnick, 9722 Robinson Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44125	C	British Commonwealth
2751	Eduardo Dargent, Apartado de Correos 465, Lima, Peru	C	Peru and Latin America
2752	David Dorfman, P.O. Box 185, Sioux City, Iowa 51102	C, D	Iowa National Currency
2753	Ruth M. Coffey, 1308-A, E, Wilson St., Glendale, Calif. 91206	C	Obsolete notes of Indiana
2754	Raymond W. Morrow, Wyaconda, Mo. 63474	C	U. S. \$1 notes, large and small size; Confederate and foreign
2755	Ted Morris, 1355 Orlando Dr., Baton Rouge, La. 70815	C	Obsolete bank notes
2756	Haven A. Brigham, 524 Security Bank Bldg., 245 N. Huron St., Toledo, Ohio 43604	C, D	U. S. large-size notes
2757	Mrs. Donald Peterson, P.O. Box 157, Gladwin, Mich. 48624	C	U. S. small denominations

2758	Lawrence F. McGrail, 1017 Harrison St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13210	C	Colonial and Continental currency
2759	Glen I. Jorde, Northwood, N. Dak. 58267	C, D	North Dakota National Currency
2760	Larry Olin Ridge, P.O. Box 291, Ripley, Miss. 38663	C	Confederate currency
2761	Truman E. Allison, 236 E. Chatham Road, Columbus, Ohio 43214	C, D	U. S. or Legal Tender notes
2762	Reynold N. Lindell, 324 Brunswick Road, Louisville, Ky. 40207	C	Large-size currency types—\$1, \$2, \$5 and nominations
2763	Joseph S. Bonk, 256 First Street, Conemaugh, Pa. 15909	C, D	U. S. modern
2764	John W. Shannon, CMR-1, Box 93, APO Seattle 98742	C	Confederate currency; notes of Florida and Western states
2765	William E. LeFevre, 155 Palmetto Ave., Merritt Island, Fla. 32952	C	Colonial and obsolete currency, foreign
2766	SP/4 Daniel W. Alspaugh, A Btry, Staff & Fac., BN, Fort Sill, Okla. 73503	C	U. S., British, British Colonial and Commonwealth
2767	John F. Golden, 4020 East 32nd St., Des Moines, Iowa 50317	C	Large-size notes—star notes
2768	Allan Wetzelsberger, 424 W. Buckeye, Spokane, Wash. 99205	C	World currency; military scrip and currency—W.W. II
2769	Dean H. Petersen, 715 South Fairmont, Sioux City, Iowa 51106	C, D	Iowa National Bank notes
2770	Mark H. Hays, III, 600 Marr Drive, Signal Mountain, Tenn. 37377	C	U. S. large size currency
2771	H. Lee Noblitt, 2121 Tapia S.W., Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87105	C	All types of paper money
2772	Roy L. McGaughey, 1418 Santa Rosa Drive, Santa Fe, N. Mex. 87501	C	National Currency
2773	Edwin Beaty, 9900 Acoma S.E., Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87112	C	All types of paper money
2774	Brian C. Bruneske, BOQ General Delivery, Sandia Base, N. Mex. 87115	C	All types of paper money
2775	Harold G. Holden, 525 Solano Drive N.E., Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87108	C	
2776	James M. McCarty, 1416 Jefferson N.E. Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87110	C	Silver Certificates—\$1 bills
2777	Mrs. Frederic E. Will, 2800 Arizona St., N.E., Albuquerque, N. Mex.	C	All types of paper money
2778	Norman H. Magee, Jr., 3811 Gold St., No. 4, Los Alamos, N. Mex. 87544	C	All types of paper money
2779	Howard Tauscher, 3406 S.E. Milwaukee Ave., Portland, Ore. 97202	C	Federal Reserve notes—\$1
2780	Perry P. Kratsa, 624 8th Street, Oakmont, Pa. 15139	C	National Currency, small-size

REINSTATEMENT OF MEMBER

- 619 William Brown, Jr., 20 Bridge Street, Lambertville, N.J. 08530 D

Money Mart

(Continued from Page 70)

WANTED: VIRGINIA SCRIP issued by the counties of Bath, Bland, Charlotte, Culpeper, Goochland, Greene, Henry, Lancaster, Nelson, Norfolk, Rappahannock, Tazewell, Wise, Wood, Wythe. Richard Jones, P. O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Va. 24009

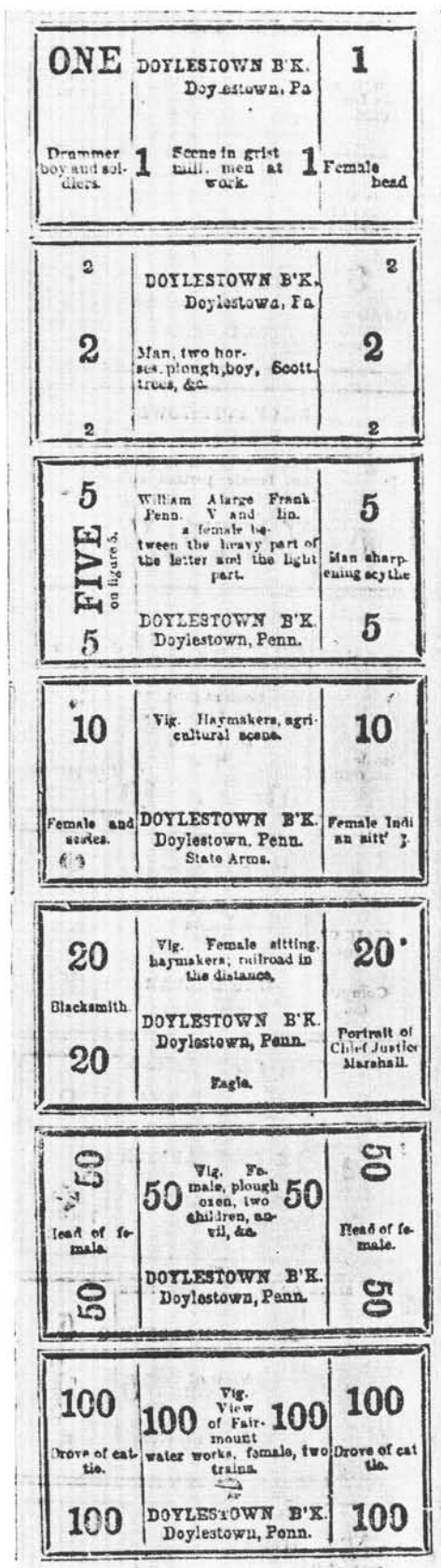
WANTED: VIRGINIA SCRIP issued by A. Henkel and Son, New Market; Alexandria, Loudoun & Hampshire Railroad Co.; Virginia & Tennessee Railroad Co.; Cocke's Southern Remedy, Dover Mills; Fredericksburg & Valley Plank Road Co.; New Market & Sperryville Turnpike Road; Belcher & Hunt, Manassas Junction; The Indian Poll Draw Bridge Co.; Foster & Co., The Plains Station; Confederate Oyster House, Richmond; Confederate House, Richmond; William S. Deupree, Richmond; J. D. Edwards, Richmond; Canal Packet Boat Accommodation Line; Scrip of Salem; Sutler's Tent, Stonewall Brigade; National Road Stage Co., Wheeling; C. B. Rouss, Winchester; Valley Turnpike Co.; James H. St. Clair, Wytheville. Richard Jones, P. O. Box 1981, Roanoke, Va. 24009

Doylestown Bank (addenda)

By George W. Wait

A glance at the \$20 note of the Doylestown Bank pictured on Page 113 of Vol. 8, No. 4 of PAPER MONEY arouses suspicions. In the first place, the lettering of "Doylestown" is rather fuzzy. Secondly, the word "Bank" seems out of place. Normally the complete title of a bank is on one line or is placed so that it appears to be an integrated unit. In this instance, "Bank" is on another line and formed with very different styled letters.

A review of contemporary counterfeit detectors leaves no doubt that the photographed note was originally that of a closed bank. Clapp, Fuller & Browne's Bank Note Reporter and Counterfeit Detector of 1859 pinpoints it as an altered note of the Tenth Ward Bank of New York City, which closed in 1843. If so, the forger may have received little profit for his labor and risk, for eventually the obligations of that bank were redeemed at 94%, according to D. C. Wismer. However, it is difficult to find supporting data for Mr. Wismer's statement; in fact,



Thompson's Bank Note and Commercial Reporter of 1850 lists the Tenth Ward Bank as a "fraud."

Since the Doylestown Bank continued to function, it is quite possible that all of its genuine notes were redeemed. Facsimile descriptions of such notes from Hodges' "American Bank Note Safe-Guard" of 1865 are presented herewith.

Sources of Information on Foreign Paper Money

Numismatic Literature is a semiannual survey of current or newly discovered publications in or related to numismatics, with abstracts of their contents, made available to members of the American Numismatic Society. Significant articles appearing in *PAPER MONEY* are regularly chronicled. Of special interest to collectors of foreign paper money are the references to magazines, catalogs, etc., appearing in other countries or in languages other than English. Very often the short abstracts themselves are helpful.

For example, the December 1969 issue of *Numismatic Literature* reviewed the Hungarian publication *Numizmatikai Köz Löny*. One article in it dealt with the surcharge of the Austro-Hungarian Bank in Fiume. According to the abstract, the author describes both the official and false "Cittá di Fiume" surcharges on Austro-Hungarian monetary issues. These surcharges were a result of the city of Fiume coming under Italian control after World War I.

Perhaps more useful to English-speaking collectors are two studies reviewed from Spink & Sons of London *Numismatic Circular*. One article, on the first Bulgarian bank notes, appeared in the March and June 1968 issues. The National Bank of Bulgaria, founded in 1879, first issued notes in 1885. They were printed in England, while the second issue, known as "Orlov's bank notes," were printed in St. Petersburg in 1903. The latter are distinguished for multi-colored vignettes printed in one operation.

The January 1969 issue of *Numismatic Circular* contained a description of the emergency currency notes of Cyprus in two World Wars. A demand for one and five pound notes arose in the first conflict and was met with local printings until supplies could be obtained from England. During World War II, one and five pound notes of the Palestine Currency Board were borrowed and declared legal tender in Cyprus.

On December 2, 1969, Mexico began production of its own paper money at the new printing facility of the Bank of Mexico. A 10 peso note was the first to come from the Koebau-Giori offset presses. The old notes printed by the American Bank Note Co. will continue in circulation until they wear out. It is expected that by 1971 the 5, 50, 100, 500, and 1,000 peso notes will also be produced in Mexico. The one peso notes will be discontinued eventually in favor of cupro-nickel coin.

The Regulations For Redemption of U.S. Money (1923)

By Richard Banyai

The regulations given below governed the issue, exchange and redemption of the paper money and the gold, silver, and minor coin of the United States, and the redemption of National Bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, and Federal Reserve Bank notes in 1923. The regulations are found in the circular issued by the government on August 25, 1923. It is reproduced here for the record and for historical interest.

Issue of United States Paper Currency

1. All current issues of new United States paper currency are made by the Treasurer of the United States in the form of United States notes (greenbacks), gold certificates and silver certificates.

* * * *

3. Gold certificates are issued against deposits of gold coin with the Treasurer or with the Federal Reserve banks and branches, deposits of gold bullion or foreign gold with the mints and assay offices, or against available gold in the general fund of the Treasury. . . .

4. Silver certificates are issued against deposits of standard silver dollars or available silver dollars in the general fund of the Treasury. . . .

Issue of Gold Coin

5. Gold coin is issued for deposits of gold bullion, gold certificates, United States notes, or Treasury Notes of 1890, and in payment of other obligations of the United States payable in gold.

Issue of Standard Silver Dollars, Subsidiary Silver Coin, and Minor Coin

6. Standard silver dollars are issued in redemption of silver certificates or Treasury notes of 1890. Subsidiary silver coin (halves, quarters, and dimes) and minor coin (1-cent bronze and 5-cent nickel) are issued against other forms of payments therefor in equal amounts.

Redemption of Paper Currency

7. United States notes and gold certificates are redeemable in gold coin; Treasury notes of 1890 in gold coin or standard silver dollars; and silver certificates in standard silver dollars.

8. National bank notes and Federal Reserve bank notes are redeemable in lawful money of the United States by the Treasurer. . . .

9. Federal Reserve notes are redeemable in gold by the Treasurer and in gold or lawful money by the Federal Reserve banks.

* * * *

Redemption Exchange, and Purchase of United States Coin

12. Gold coins and standard silver dollars of the United States, if of legal weight and not defaced or

mutilated . . . are full legal tender, and, being such, are not redeemable, but may be exchanged for other forms of money, particularly for gold certificates and silver certificates. . . . Gold coins, when not mutilated but reduced in weight by natural abrasion below the limit of tolerance fixed by law, will be accepted by the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and the Treasurer of the United States, at bullion value; the abrasion loss being determined by deduction from the face value of each coin at the rate of two cents for each half grain below standard weight. . . . Subsidiary silver coins (halves, quarters and dimes) and minor coins (one-cent bronze, and five-cent nickel) will, upon demand, be redeemed in lawful money, or exchanged for other forms of money. . . .

* * * *

15. Mutilated minor coins will be purchased at the mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver, in lots of not less than one pound of each kind, at a price (the approximate value as metal) fixed from time to time by the Director of the Mint. The coinage mints are located in Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Calif.; and Denver, Colo. The assay offices are located in New York, N. Y.; New Orleans, La.; Carson City, Nev.; Boise, Idaho; Helena, Mont.; Deadwood, S. Dak.; Seattle, Wash.; and Salt Lake City, Utah.

* * * *

17. The act of June 30, 1876 (19 Stat. 64) requires that all United States officers charged with the receipt or disbursement of public moneys, and all officers of National banks, shall stamp or write in plain letters the word "counterfeit," "altered," or "worthless" upon all fraudulent notes issued in the form of and intended to circulate as money which shall be presented at their places of business; and if such officers shall wrongfully stamp any genuine note of the United States or of the National banks, they shall, upon presentation, redeem such notes at their face value.

18. All counterfeit notes and coins found in remittances are cancelled and delivered to the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department or to the nearest local office of that division, a receipt for the same being returned to the sender, who may communicate with the Chief of that division if it is desired to have such notes or coins submitted for reclamation.

Multi-Language Notes

Bi-lingual bank notes are not unusual, but the first Indian notes issued in 1910 are, by virtue of eight languages. The words "ten rupees" and the numeral are repeated in Urdu, Hindi, Oressa, Bengali, Telugi, Tamil, Malyali, and Gugarati. A one guilder note of Austria dated July 7, 1866, went one better with the denomination written in the languages used by Magyars, Czech, Slovaks, Poles, Ruthends, Slovenes, Serbs, Haliens, and Rumanians, in addition to the basic German.

Very Interesting and Seldom Offered U.S. Paper Money

BY

L. S. WERNER

Life Member American Numismatic Association
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1929 NATIONAL BANK NOTES

\$5.00; Type 1. Cherry Creek, N.Y. Ch. #10481: Crisp Unc. #A2A-B2A-C2A-D2A-E2A; 5 pcs. set	\$190.00
\$10.00; Type 1. Cherry Creek, N.Y. Ch. #10481: Crisp Unc. #A2A-B2A-C2A-D2A-E2A; pcs. set	\$190.00
\$10.00; Type 1. Jamestown, N.Y. Ch. #9748: Crisp Unc. #A2A-A3A-A4A-A5A-A6A-A7A-A8A-A9A-A10A; 9 pcs. set	\$345.00
FR. 39 LEGAL TENDER, Crisp Unc. 8 note set of low consecutive numbers. N11A-N22A-N33A-N44A-N55A-N66A-N77A-N99A: Quite Scarce	\$300.00
COMPLETE SET OF \$1.00 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES, ALL CRISP UNC. Fr. No's: 710-713-717-718-721-726-729-733-738-740-743G-736; all 12 Charter BANKS. Very Scarce	\$625.00
UNCUT SHEET NATIONAL BANK NOTES, 4 notes to sheet, with wide margins. This sheet is made up with 3-\$10.00 and 1-\$20.00. Falconer, N.Y. Ch. #5407. Fr. 633, 3-\$10.00 and Fr. 659, 1-\$20.00. A slight stain on a \$10 note. This sheet sold for \$525.00, until the one note was stained, now	\$350.00
UNCUT SHEET OF COLONIAL NOTES: RHODE ISLAND, May 1786, 8 notes consist of 2 notes each denomination; 3 Pounds; 20-30-40 Shillings, all in choice crisp condition, a crease divides the sheet in half. Quite Scarce	\$225.00
Fr. 1609 & 1610 (R & S) Crisp Unc. They are scarce, pair	\$150.00
THE CHANGE-OVER SETS, If you don't get a set now, you will miss the boat; just a few sets around to be sold.	

\$5.00 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES; ALL ON NEW YORK. Crisp Unc.

1934A #B 83602854 B ;;; 1934 B #B 83602855 B	set	90.00
1934A #B 83602866 B ;;; 1934 B #B 83602867 B	set	90.00
1934A #B 83602878 B ;;; 1934 B #B 83602879 B	set	90.00
1934C #B 64863948 C ;;; 1934D #B 64863949 C	set	80.00
1934C #B 64863882 C ;;; 1934D #B 64863883 C	set	80.00

ERROR SETS (RECESSIVE TYPE)

1934B #B 81038832 B ;;; 1934A #B 81038833 B	set	90.00
1934B #B 81038868 B ;;; 1934A #B 81038869 B	set	90.00
1934B #B 83602848 B ;;; 1934A #B 83602849 B	set	90.00
1934B #B 83602860 B ;;; 1934A #B 83602860 B	set	90.00
1934B #B 83602872 B ;;; 1934A #B 83602873 B	set	90.00
1934B #B 81038790 B ;;; 1934A #B 81038791 B	set	90.00

\$5.00 1929 NATIONAL BANK NOTES

with low numbers. Type 1.

N.Y. 1887 #E223A VG	8.00
N.Y. 3166 #C672A Unc.	23.00
N.Y. 3166 #D151A VF	10.75
N.Y. 6330 #B93A VF	11.00
N.Y. 9748 #A437A XF	13.50
N.Y. 9748 #E288A VF	11.00
N.Y. 9748 #C205A VF	11.00
N.Y. 9748 #E160A VF	11.00
PA. 5945 #B318A Unc.	23.00

PA. 6193 #D116A XF	13.50
PA. 685 #A2A Unc.	29.00
PA. 2226 #C154A XF	13.50
PA. 580 #B9908A Fine	7.50
\$10.00 Type 1	
N.Y. 4962 #D44A Unc.	31.00
N.Y. 9019 #A154A Unc.	30.00
PA. 4879 #B272A AU	20.00
PA. 7280 #A42A XF	15.50
PA. 12471 #1392A VF	14.00
PA. 11062 #B546A AU	20.00
PA. 8783 Ty. 2 #A2390 Fine	13.00
\$20.00 COLO. 4437 Type 1, #E620A AU	32.00

All notes guaranteed as described, or refund if not completely satisfied. Postage Free over \$20.00. Ask your friends about us. For collectors of LARGE SIZE NOTES, see our ads each month in the Numismatic Scrapbook and The Numismatist.

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Phone LA 4-5669

SOCIETY CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL NUMISMATISTS

All are Starred, using Donlon Numbers Series

STARRED FIVES

DON. #			
505-6KL	1934	VG	Scarce 10.00
505-12A	1950A	Unc.	11.00
505-12J	1950A	F 12.00	VF 15.00
505-13B	1950B	Unc.	9.00
505-13C	1950B	Unc.	9.00
505-13E	1950B	XF	10.00
505-13H	1950B	Unc.	15.00
505-13J	1950B	Unc.	14.00
505-13K	1950B	Unc.	13.00
505-14B	1950C	Unc.	10.00
505-14C	1950C	VF	9.00
505-14D	1950C	Unc.	10.00
505-14G	1950C	Unc.	10.00
505-15B	1950D	Unc.	10.00
505-15J	1950D	XF	9.00
505-17B	1950E	Unc.	8.00
505-16B	1963	Unc.	8.00
505-18B	1963A	Unc.	7.00

STARRED TENS

510-3B	1928B	VF	18.00	
510-5BL	1934	XF	20.00	
510-5C	1934	F	16.00	
510-6B	1934A	F	15.00	
510-6D	1934A	VG 14.00 F	15.00	
510-6G	1934A	VF	17.00	
510-6H	1934A	VF	20.00	
510-6J	1934A	VG	15.00	
510-6L	1934A	F	15.00	
510-8D	1934C	Unc.	20.00	
510-8F	1934C	F	15.00	
510-10J	1950	XF hand autographed by Georgia Neese Clarke		30.00
510-11B	1950A	XF 15.00	Unc.	16.00
510-12B	1950B	Unc.	15.00	
510-13B	1950C	Unc.	15.00	
510-13J	1950C	Unc.	16.00	
510-14B	1950D	Unc.	15.00	
510-15B	1963	PI Ltr #1	Unc.	18.00
510-17B	1963A	Unc.	14.00	

STARRED TWENTIES

520-1D 1928	VF	30.00
520-1J 1928	F S # J00000498*	40.00
520-6C 1934A	XF	35.00
520-9C 1934D	F	28.00
520-10E 1950	XF	28.00
520-16B 1950E	Unc.	28.00
520-15B 1963	Pl Ltr #1 Unc.	35.00
520-15E 1963	Pl Ltr #2 Unc.	30.00
520-15F 1963	Pl Ltr #1 Unc.	30.00
520-15J 1963	Pl Ltr #8 Unc.	28.00
520-17D 1963A	Unc.	25.00

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New York *B1963APl Ltr #2 Unc. 55.00

Small Federal Reserve Notes

By Donlon Numbers & Series

FIVES NOT STARRED

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505-1C	1928	F.	11.00	Unc. 30.00
505-1D	1928			F 10.00
505-1F	1928	VF	14.00	Unc. 32.00
505-1K	1928	F	11.00	Unc. 38.00
505-2B	1928A	XF 12.00	faint fold but	
				Unc. 23.00
505-2C	1928A	XF	12.00	Unc. 25.00
505-2D	1928A	F	but creased	10.00
505-2F	1928A	XF	18.00	Unc. 32.00
505-2F	1928A	left end cut	close	23.00
505-2G	1928A	XF	10.00	Unc. 24.00
505-2H	1928A	XF	15.00	Unc. 33.00
505-3B	1928B	.....		Unc. 24.00
505-3C	1928B	XF	12.00	Unc. 23.00
		Another left end cut	close cut	18.00
505-3D	1928B	XF	12.00	Unc. 23.00
505-3E	1928B	XF	17.00	F VF 12.00
505-3F	1928B	XF	16.00	Unc. 28.00
505-3H	1928B	.....		Unc. 33.00
505-3L	1928B	XF	12.00	Unc. 28.00
505-4F	1928C	VG	35.00	F 75.00
505-5F	1928D	VG	Xtra Rare	100.00
505-6AL	1934	F	10.00	XF Muled 15.00
505-6AL	1934	.....		Unc. 28.00
505-6BL	1934	XF	12.00	XF Muled 15.00
505-6BL	1934	.....		Unc. 26.00
505-6CL	1934	XF	10.00	Unc. 23.00
505-6DL	1934	XF	11.00	VF Mule 15.00
505-6EL	1934	.....		Unc. 28.00
505-6FL	1934	VFXF	12.00	F 8.00
505-6GL	1934	.....		Unc. 24.00
505-6HL	1934	light fold		Unc. 15.00
505-6I	1934	.....		VG 10.00
505-6JL	1934	VF	11.00	Unc. Mule 30.00
505-6KL	1934	.....		VF 11.00
505-7A	1934A	.....		Unc. 20.00
505-7B	1934A	FVF	10.00	Unc. 18.00
505-7G	1934A	XF	10.00	Unc. 18.00
505-7L	1934A	XF	10.00	Unc. 18.00
505-8A	1934B	.....		XF 12.00
505-8B	1934B	XF	10.00	Unc. 18.00
505-8D	1934B	XF	10.00	FVF 8.00
505-8G	1934B	.....		XF 10.00
505-8L	1934B	.....		XF 10.00
505-9A	1934C	.....		XF 9.00
505-9B	1934C	XF	9.00	Unc. 14.00
505-9C	1934C	.....		XF 9.00 15.00
505-9D	1934C	VF	8.00	XF 10.00
505-9F	1934C	XF	10.00	Unc. 15.00
505-9G	1934C	FVF	7.50	Unc. 13.00
505-9J	1934C	XF	8.00	Fine 7.00
505-10B	1934D	XF	10.00	Unc. 13.00
505-10E	1934D			Unc. 14.00

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Small Federal Reserve Notes Continued

TENS REGULAR

DON. #		
510-4G 1928C	Unc.	50.00
510-5BL 1934	Unc.	24.00
510-5CL 1934	XF	17.00
510-6I 1934A	VG	15.00
510-6J 1934A	VGF 16.00-Fine	18.00
510-6L 1934A	VG	14.00
510-7G 1934B	F	20.00
510-8H 1934C	F	15.00
510-8J 1934C	F	15.00
510-8L 1934C	VG	14.00
510-9F 1934D	VGF 14.00-F	15.00
510-6B 1934A	VF	15.00
510-6J 1934A	VGF	13.00
510-7C 1934B	XF	15.00
510-7D 1934B	XF	17.00
510-8F 1934C	XF	15.00

TWENTIES REGULAR

520-1B 1928	Unc.	43.00
520-1D 1928	Unc.	45.00
520-1E 1928	Unc.	50.00
520-1F 1928	Unc.	50.00
520-1G 1928	Unc.	45.00
520-1J 1928	XF	35.00
520-1L 1928	FVF	26.00
520-2E 1928A	Unc.	57.00
520-2F 1928A	XF	
but rust streak from paper clip		25.00
520-3B 1928	Unc. 40.00-VGF	24.00
520-5D 1934	Unc. 35.00-VGF	24.00

ABOVE NOTE MULED

520-5EL 1934	Unc.	45.00
520-6B 1934A	F Mule	27.00
520-7A 1934B	VF 25.00-Fine	24.00
520-7B 1934B	VGF	24.00
520-7B 1934B	Unc.	35.00
520-7C 1934B	Unc.	40.00
520-7D 1934B	Unc.	41.00
520-7E 1934B	Unc.	40.00
520-7F 1934B	Unc.	40.00
520-7L 1934B	Unc. but light fold	27.00
520-8F 1934C	Unc.	38.00
520-8J 1934C	Unc.	40.00
520-16B 1950E	Unc.	30.00
520-1G 1928	VGF	28.00
520-1H 1928	VGF	28.00
520-3J 1928B	F 25.00 XF	30.00
520-5JL 1934	F	27.00
520-5K 1934	VG	25.00
520-5C 1934	VF	26.00
520-5A 1934	XF	30.00

DON.

520-6B 1934A	VG	25.00
520-6G 1934A	VG	25.00
520-7A 1934B	XF	30.00
520-7B 1934B	VG	24.00
520-7J 1934B	VG	27.00
520-8G 1934C	VG	30.00
520-9D 1934D	XF	40.00 AGNC
520-9J 1934D	XF	50.00 AGNC
520-9K 1934D	VF	40.00 AGNC
520-10C 1950	XF	40.00 AGNC
520-10E 1950	XF	40.00 AGNC
520-10H 1950	VF	35.00 AGNC
520-10J 1950	Unc.	45.00 AGNC
520-10K 1950	F	35.00 AGNC

FIFTY FOLLOWS

550-8D 1950	VF	75.00	AGNC
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Small gold certificates with gold seal on left front and with green backs like other tens.

TENS REGULAR NO STARRED

DON. #		
610-1 1928	GVG 16.00 VG 20.00 Fine	25.00
	VF 30.00 XF	38.00
610-1 1928	Crisp & New	45.00

TWENTIES

620-1 1928	VG 27.00 F 30.00 VF 35.00 XF	
	Like New 45.00 New Unc. Crisp.	60.00

FIFTIES

650 1928	Fine 85.00 FVF 100.00 XF	
	Like New	150.00

HUNDREDS

600-1 1928	VGF 125.00 FVF 150.00	
6-1M 1928	FVF Nice Clean	1300.00

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LARGE CURRENCY ESTATE HISTORICAL WESTERN BANK NOTES

MANY NEW AND UNLISTED BANK TYPES, ESPECIALLY IDAHO

	Fr. #		
Ariz., Phoenix Nat'l. P-4729-1912 \$20.00 Nap-McClung	Date	Okla., Tulsa Exchange Nat'l. W9658-1910 \$10. Ver. McClung	
Rev.	643G	Date Rev.	616VG 39.50
Calif. San Diego-Mariene-P-9483-1909 \$10. Ver. Treat	Date	Okla., Tulsa American Nat'l. W10342-1913 \$20. Nap. Thompson	
Rev.	615VG 19.50	No Date	655VG 95.00
San Francisco Crocker Nat'l. P-3555-1906 \$20. Ver.-Treat	Date	Okla., Ada First Nat'l. W5620-11-16-1907 \$20. Ver. Treat	
Rev.	640VF 49.50	Date Rev. 1882	550Gd 125.00
San Francisco Mercantile Nat'l. P-9683-1910 \$20. Ver-McClung	Date	Okla., Chandler Union Nat'l. W6269-1907 \$10. Ver. Treat	
Date Rev.	642Gd 29.50	Date Rev.	615Gd 29.50
San Francisco Mercantile Nat'l. P9683-1910 \$10. Ver.-McClung	Date	Ohio, Cincinnati First Nat'l. M24-1903 \$20. Lyons Robts Date	
Date Rev.	616VG 19.50	Rev.	635Gd 29.50
San Francisco First Nat'l. P-1741-1910 \$20 Ver.-McClung	Date	Oreg., Ontario, Ontario Nat'l. P9348-1908 \$5. Ver. Treat No	
Date Rev.	642VG 39.50	Date	599VG 29.50
San Francisco Seaboard Nat'l. P-1741-1910 \$20 Ver. Treat	Date	Oreg., Vale United States Nat'l. P9496-1909 \$20. Ver. Treat	
Date Rev.	641VG 39.50	No Date	652F 95.00
San Francisco Wells Fargo Nev. P-5101-1882 \$10. Lyons-	Date	Oreg., Portland First Nat'l. P1553-1905 \$10. Lyons-Treat Date	
Robts Den. Rev.	577VG 95.00	Rev.	614Gd 29.50
Colo. Denver Nat'l. W3269-1904 \$10. Lyons-Robts No Date	Date	Oreg., Burns First Nat'l. P-6295-1902 \$5. Lyons-Treat No	
Delaware Middletown Citizen Nat'l. E1181-1905 \$20 Lyons Robts	Date	Date	598Gd 29.50
Date Rev.	639Gd 95.00	Oreg., La Grande, La Grande Nat'l. P3655-1907 \$10. Ver. Treat	
Conn., Bridgeport Conn. Nat'l. N. 927-1905 \$10. Lyons-Robts	Date	Date Rev.	615Gd 39.50
Date Rev.	613Gd 19.50	Oreg., McMinville First Nat'l. P3399-1905 \$10. Lyons-Treat	
Dist. Columbia Federal Nat'l. E-10316-1913 \$10. Nap. Thompson	No Date	No Date	625VG 39.50
Date Rev.	618Gd 35.00	Oreg., Portland United States Nat'l. P4514-1911 \$10. Ver.	
Bloomington, Ill. State Nat'l. M5119-1882 \$20. Lyons-Robts	Date	McClung No Date	616VG 39.50
Date Rev.	555AU 125.00	Oreg., Portland United States Nat'l. P4514-1911 \$10. Ver.	
Chicago, Ill. Ft. Dearborn M3698-1907 \$10. Ver. Treat Date	Date	McClung No date rev.	627VG 39.50
Rev.	615F 29.50	Oreg., Portland United States Nat'l. P4514-1911 10. Ver. Mc-	
Nebo, Ill. First. M-10492-1914 \$20. Park-Burke No Date Rev.	Date	Clung No Date	627Gd 29.50
Greenup, Ill. Greenup Nat'l. M-8115-1906 \$20. Lyons-Treat Date	Date	Penn., Sharon McDowell Nat'l. E8764-1907 \$20. Ver. Treat	
Rev.	640Gd 29.50	Date Rev.	641Gd 29.50
Decatur, Ill. Millikin Nat'l. M-5089-1897 \$10. Till-Burke Date	No Date	Penn., West Chester Nat'l. Chester Cty 1904 \$20. Lyons-Robts	
Rev. 1882	543Gd 29.50	No Date	650VG 35.00
Marissa, Ill. First Nat'l. M6691-1903 \$5. Lyons-Robts No Date	Date	Penn., Allegheny Second Nat'l. E776-1905 \$20. Lyons-Robts	
Chicago, Ill. Cont'l. & Com'l. M3894-1910 \$20. Ver. McClung	#598BU Pair	Date Rev.	639Gd 29.50
Iowa, Mt. Pleasant-State Nat'l. M-922-1905 \$10. Lyons-Treat	642Gd 29.50	Texas, Paris American S8542-1907 \$20. Ver. Treat Date Rev.	
No Date	624Gd 19.50	Rev.	641VG 39.50
Iowa, Eldora-Hardin County M9233-1908 \$10. Ver. Treat No	Date	Texas, Brady, Brady Nat'l. S7827-1905 \$10. Ver. Treat Date	
Dates	626Gd 29.50	Rev.	613F 39.50
Iowa, Newell-First Nat'l. M-10191-1912 \$20. Nap. McClung	Date	Texas, Mason, Mason Nat'l. S7098-1918 \$10. Teehee-Bk. No	
Date Rev.	643VG 39.50	Dates	632F 25.00
Iowa, Osage Farmers Nat'l. M4855-1913 \$10. Nap. Thompson	Date	Utah, Moab First Nat'l. P.P10925-1916 \$10. Teehee-Bk. No	
Date Rev.	618VG 49.50	Dates	632VG 95.00
Iowa, Sheldon First Nat'l. M3848-1908 \$20. Ver.-Treat Date	Date	Utah, Ogden Commercial Nat'l. P3139-1904 \$20. Lyons-Robts	
Rev.	641Gd 35.00	Date Rev.	639VG 75.00
Indiana, Woodbine First Nat'l. M4745-1892 \$20. Rosecrans	Date	Utah, Salt Lake City Nat'l. City Bk P10308-1912 \$20. Nap.	
Dated 1882	550Gd 95.00	McClung Date Rev.	617VG 125.00
Kansas, Elwood First Nat'l. M4675-1911 \$20. Nap. McClung	Date	Utah, Salt Lake City Commercial Bk P1051-1896 \$10. Till-	
Date Rev.	643Gd 35.00	Morgan Date Rev.	542Gd 95.00
Kentucky, Wellington-Bank Commerce W8399-1906 \$10. Ver.	No Date	Utah, Salt Lake City Utah State P4341-1912 \$10. Nap-McClung	
Treat No Date	626Gd 19.50	No Date	628Gd 65.00
Kentucky, Covington First Nat'l. S718-1904 \$20. Lyons-Robts	Date	Utah, Salt Lake City Utah State P4341-1912 \$10. Nap-McClung	
Date Rev.	639VG 39.50	No Date	628VF 95.00
Kentucky, Greenville First Nat'l. S1356-1910 \$20. Ver. McClung	Date	Utah, Salt Lake City Nat'l. Republic P4310-1910 \$20. Ver.	
Date Rev.	643Gd 29.50	McClung Date Rev.	642VG 125.00
Mass., Lowell Wamesit Nat'l. N.781-1905 \$20. Lyons-Robts	Date	Utah, Salt Lake City S.L.C.-Deseret P2059-1912 \$10. Nap-Mc-	
Date Rev.	639VG 29.50	Clung No Dates	62-VG 65.00
Minn., Moorhead M2569-1921 \$10. Elliot-White No Date	Date	Utah, Salt Lake City Continental Nat'l. P9403-1909 \$20. Ver.	
Minn., Slayton First Nat'l. M5256-1900 \$10. Elliot White Den	Date	Treat Date Rev.	641VG 95.00
Back-1882	545G 29.50	Utah, Salt Lake City Continental Nat'l. P9403-1909 \$10. Ver.	
Mo., St. Joseph First Nat'l. M4939-1914 \$10. Park Burke Date	Date	Treat No Date	626VG 65.00
Rev.	620Gd 19.50	Utah, Salt Lake City Continental Nat'l. P9403-1911 \$5. Nap-	
Mo., St. Louis Commerce Nat'l. M4178-1909 \$10. Mer. McClung	No Date	McClung Date Rev.	615Gd 39.50
No Date	627Gd 19.50	Utah, Logan First Nat'l. P4670 1911 \$10. Nap-McClung Date	
Mont., Miles City First Nat'l. W2752-1902 \$20. Lyons-Robts	No Date	Rev.	617VG 65.00
No Date	650VG 69.50	Wash., Bellingham Northwestern Nat'l. P9070-1908 \$10. Ver.	
Nebr., Neligh Nat'l. W5690-1901 \$10. Lyons Robts Date Rev.	Date	Treat Date Rev.	615Gd 29.50
1882	545Gd 49.50	Wash., Davenport, Davenport Nat'l. P7527-1904 \$10. Lyons-	
Nebr., Wisner Citizens Nat'l. W6866-1903 \$20. Lyons-Robts	Date	Robts Date Rev.	613Gd 29.50
Fr	639VG 49.50	Wash., Spokane Old Nat'l. P4668-1911 \$10. Nap-McClung Date	
Nebr., Omaha Nebr. Nat'l. W2665 1902 \$20. Lyons-Robts Date	Date	Rev.	617Gd 29.50
Rev.	639VG 49.50	Wash., Spokane Old Nat'l. P4668-1911 \$20. Nap-McClung Date	
Nebr., Omaha Nebr. Nat'l. W2665 1902 \$20. Lyons-Robts No	Date	Rev.	643Gd 49.50
Date	650VG 59.50	Wash., Tacoma, Tacoma Nat'l. P3417-1913 \$20. Nap-Burke	
Nebr., Omaha Nebr. Nat'l. W2665 1902 \$10. Lyons-Robts No	Date	Date Rev.	645Gd 39.50
date	624GD 25.00	Wash., Dayton Columbia Nat'l. P2772-1902 \$20. Lyons-Robts	
Nebr., Fullerton-First Nat'l. W5384-1920 \$10. Ell-Burke No	Date	No Date	650VG 49.50
Date	633Gd 25.00	Wyo., Chycenne Citizens Nat'l. W8089-1906 \$10. Lyons-Treat	
Nev. East Ely Copper Nat'l. W9578-1909 \$20. Ver. Treat Date	Date	No Date	625Gd 59.50
Rev.	652F 950.00	Idaho, Boise, Boise City P3471-1906 \$20. Lyons-Treat No Date	
Nev. Reno Nixon Nat'l. P8424-1906 \$10. Ver. Treat Date Rev.	Date	Rev.	651F 250.00
New York Merchants Nat'l. E1370-1905 \$10. Lyons-Robts No	Date	Idaho, Boise City P3471-1906 \$5. Lyons-Treat No Date Rev. 599F	
Date	624Gd 14.50	Idaho, Idaho Nat'l. P8346-1906 \$20. Ver. Treat No Date 652F	
New York Chase Nat'l. E2370-1897 \$10. Till Robt's Date Rev.	Date	Idaho, Boise Idaho Nat'l. P8346-1906 \$20. Ver. Treat Date	
1882	543VF 65.00	Rev.	641VG 200.00
New York Hanover Nat'l. E1352-1905 \$10. Lyons Robts Date	Date	Idaho, Boise Idaho Nat'l. P8346-1906 \$10. Ver. Treat No	
Rev.	613Gd 14.50	Date	626VG 95.00
Okla., Muskogee First Nat'l. W4385-1910 \$20. Ver. McClung	No Date	Idaho, Boise Overland Nat'l. P10751-1915 \$20. Teehee-Bke	
No Date	653VF 95.00	No Date	658XF 250.00

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18—\$1, 1869 Allison-Spinner, AU	\$ 70.00
27—\$1, 1878 Allison-Gilfillan, CU	55.00
35—\$1, 1880 Tillman-Morgan, CU	50.00
37—\$1, 1917 Elliott-Burke, CU	20.00
40—\$1, 1923 Speelman-White, CU	50.00
91—\$5, 1907 Speelman-White, AU	15.00
224—\$1, 1896 Tillman-Morgan, CU stained	65.00
226a—1899 Lyons-Roberts, AU	20.00
237—\$1, 1923 Speelman-White, CU	15.00
352—\$1, 1891 Bruce-Roberts, CU	90.00
383—\$1, 1875 Allison-New, Milford, Mass. AU	120.00
391—\$2, 1875 Allison-Wyman, Newport, R.I. #11, UF	325.00
391—\$2, 1875 Allison-Wyman, Newport, R.I. #69, EF	375.00
393—\$2, 1875 Scofield-Gilfillan, Providence, R.I. #129, EF+	390.00
477—\$5, 1882 Lyons-Roberts, Honolulu, Hawaii, VG	350.00
504—\$20, 1882 Lyons-Roberts, Washington City, Dis- trict of Columbia, VF	165.00
577—\$10, 1882 Lyons-Roberts, Honolulu, Hawaii, F	550.00
598—\$5, 1902 Lyons-Roberts, Fairbanks, Alaska, VG	1150.00
602—\$5, 1902 Napier-McClung, Salt Lake City, Utah, F	85.00
651—\$5, 1902 Lyons-Treat, Mobile, Ala., G.	35.00
1187—\$20, 1922, Speelman-White, CU	135.00

SMALL SIZE

Donlon Nos.

201-4, \$1, 1928-C Woods-Woodin, VG	50.00
201-5, \$1, 1928-D Julian-Woodin, F	40.00
H201 Star, \$1, 1935-A Hawaii, Julian-Morgenthau CU	350.00
A201 Star, \$1, 1935-A North Africa, Julian Morgen- thau, AU	110.00

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F382: 1st Ch. Orig. \$1; 1st N.B., Pueblo, Colorado Territory, VG/F.	\$ 550.00
F401: 1st Ch. 1875 \$5; Iowa N.B., Ottumwa, Iowa, Fine.	275.00
F401: 1st Ch. 1875 \$5; 1st N.B., Central City, Colorado Territory, F/VF. Charter Number (2129) in black script.	900.00
F404: 1st Ch. 1875 \$5; 1st N.B., Deadwood, Dakota Territory, Ex. Fine, choice. Plate "C" of SHEET #1.	3500.00
F407: 1st Ch. 1875 \$5; Stock Grower's N.B., Cheyenne, Wyoming, Unc., but trimmed close lower left reverse only; slight stain over part of the Fed. Ser. #; does not obliterate digits.	850.00
F472: 2nd Ch. 1882 \$5 brownback; 1st N.B., Raton, Territory of New Mexico, AU.	1200.00
F416: 1st Ch. 1875 \$10; Nat. State Bank, Oskaloosa, Iowa, Ex. Fine	545.00
F420: 1st Ch. 1875 \$10; 1st N.B., Pendleton, Oregon, V. Fine.	725.00
F435: 1st Ch. 1875 \$20; 1st N.B., Hiawatha, Kansas, VG/Fine.	450.00
F469: 2nd Ch. 1882 \$5 brownback; 1st N.B., Helena, Montana Territory, G/VG.	350.00
F471: 2nd Ch. 1882 \$5 BB; 1st N.B., Muscogee, Indian Territory, VG. Cut close, a bit ragged around the edges, but quite legible.	350.00
F479: 2nd Ch. 1882 \$10 BB; Montana N.B., Helena, Montana Territory. Plate "B" of SHEET #1. Ex. Fine obverse, V. Fine reverse. Shaded section on rev. indicative of note having been folded and carried in a billfold. Two strong folds, visually discernible only on the reverse.	1750.00
F484: 2nd Ch. 1882 \$10 BB; Pueblo N.B., Pueblo, Colorado, XF/AU.	300.00
F484: 2nd Ch. 1882 \$10 BB; Washington N.B., Seattle, Wash. Cr. Unc.	350.00
F484: 2nd Ch. 1882 \$10 BB; 1st N.B., Muscogee, Indian Ter. Ex. Fine.	1450.00
F485: 2nd Ch. 1882 \$10 BB; 1st N.B., Cripple Creek, Colorado, F./VF. Three tears, taped on reverse.	300.00
F485: 2nd Ch. 1882 \$10 BB; Chickasaw N.B., Purcell, Indian Ter. F/VF	900.00
F487: 2nd Ch. 1882 \$10 BB; Deseret N.B., Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, F/VF	1650.00
F490: 2nd Ch. 1882 \$10 BB; Nat. Bank of Montana, Helena, Mont. Fine	375.00
F490: 2nd Ch. 1882 \$10 BB; 1st N.B., Tahlequah, Indian Territory, Fine. The Capital of the Cherokee Nation. Cashier sig. "L.C. Ross", kin to John Ross, Chief of the Cherokees, 1828-1866.	950.00
F490: 2nd Ch. 1882 \$10 BB; 1st N.B., Brigham City, Utah, Unc.	875.00
F494: 2nd Ch. 1882 \$20 BB; Merchant's N.B., Tacoma, Washington Territory, VG/F.	1500.00
F498: 2nd Ch. \$20 BB; 1st N.B., White Sulphur Springs, Mont. F/VF.	550.00
F498: 2nd Ch. \$20 BB; City N.B., Wichita Falls, Texas, Unc.	250.00
F498: 2nd Ch. \$20 BB; Consolidated N.B., Tucson, Arizona Territory, Ex. F. choice	1965.00
F501: 2nd Ch. \$20 BB; 1st N.B., Laramie, Wyoming, AU.	1100.00
F555: 2nd Ch. \$20 dateback; 1st N.B., Chinook, Montana, VF.	395.00
F592: 3rd Ch. \$5 (dates) Exchange N.B., Muskogee, Oklahoma, VF.	125.00
F621: 3rd Ch. \$10 Red Seal; 1st N.B., Apache, Oklahoma Ter. VG/F.	1000.00
F627: 3rd Ch. \$10; Farmer's N.B., Cherokee, Oklahoma, VF/XF.	300.00
F633: 3rd Ch. \$10; 1st N.B., Pawhuska, Oklahoma, Fine.	100.00
F633: 3rd Ch. \$10; 1st N.B., Tishomingo, Oklahoma, Unc. The Capital of the Chickasaw Nation	375.00
F635: 3rd Ch. \$10; Federal N.B., Shawnee, Oklahoma, Ex. Fine.	250.00
F641: 3rd Ch. \$20; Tonkawa N.B., Tonkawa, Oklahoma, AU.	350.00
F647: 3rd Ch. \$20 Red Seal; Farmer's N.B., Tecumseh, Okla. Territory, F/VF.	1175.00
F650: 3rd Ch. \$20; 1st N.B., Wahoo, Nebraska, crisp unc., but cut close top right obverse, and corresponding top left, reverse.	175.00
F650: 3rd Ch. \$20; 1st N.B., Blackfoot, Idaho, Ex. Fine.	300.00
F651: 3rd Ch. \$20 Shoshone N.B., Cody, Wyoming, V. Fine.	400.00

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CONFEDERATE CURRENCY

3	\$100.	MONTGOMERY ISSUE	P.O.R.
4	\$50.	MONTGOMERY ISSUE	P.O.R.

Type	Denom.	Description	
6	\$50.	Pallas & Ceres	XF \$75.00
7	100.	Ceres & Proserpina	AU 75.00
7	100.	Top margin cut short	AU 50.00
8	50.	Washington F \$10.00	Unc. 22.00
10	10.	Liberty, Shield & Flag	VG 10.00
12	5.	Manouvrier	VG 100.00
13	100.	Negroes Loading Cotton	AU 10.00
17	20.	Commerce & Navigation VG \$50.	VF 75.00
18	20.	Large Sailing Vessel	VF 5.00
19	20.	Navigation	VF 125.00
20	20.	Beehive	VF 4.50
21	20.	Stephens	VG 10.00
22	10.	Indian Family F \$60., AU (C.O.C.)	75.00
25	10.	Hope with Anchor	VG 9.00
26	10.	As above w/red ovpt.	VG 5.00
28	10.	Ceres & Commerce	VG 6.00
29	10.	Negro picking cotton F-VF \$27.50	VG 17.50
30	10.	Sweet Potato Dinner	F 5.00
31	5.	5 Females VG \$25.	F 40.00
34	5.	Memminger-Blk/white C.O.C.	VG 6.00
37	5.	Sailor beside bales VG \$4.50	F 7.50
38	2.	Error Note	VG 50.00
39	100.	Train Straight Steam	Unc. 5.00
41	100.	Negroes Hoeing XF \$3.95	Unc. 5.00
		As above CR #310	Unc. 15.00
42	2.	South Striking Union	VG 5.00
43	2.	South Striking Union, green ovpt.	VG 15.00
44	1.	Lucy Pickens	VG 4.50
45	1.	Lucy Pickens/green ovpt.	Unc. 37.50
46	10.	Ceres on cotton	VG 5.00
53	5.	Richmond Capitol	Unc. 7.00
54	2.	Benjamin	VG 5.00
57	50.	Jefferson Davis C.O.C.	F 5.00
58	20.	Nashville Capitol C.O.C.	VG 2.50
60	5.	Richmond Capitol	VG 2.50
62	1.	Clay	VG 3.50
64	500.	Stonewall Jackson/bright red	Unc. 22.00
65	100.	Lucy Pickens	AU 4.00
66	50.	Jefferson Davis, one sign. missing	AU 15.00
67	20.	Nashville Capitol	Unc. 3.00
70	2.	Benjamin	Unc. 6.00
71	1.	Clay	Unc. 8.00

SOUTHERN STATE ISSUED CURRENCY

State	Criswell Number	Denom.	Description	
Fla.	18	\$2.00	Train, March 1, 1863 F	\$10.00
Fla.	31A	.10	Watermarked "Ten" XF	50.00
Ga.	17	.15	January 1, 1863 G/VG	15.00
Ga.	21	100.00	Moneta-Red Ovpt.	VG 5.00
Ga.	31	50.00	January 15, 1865	Unc. 37.50
Ga.	32	10.00	March 20, 1865	Unc. 15.00
Ga.	33	5.00	January 15, 1865	Unc. 25.00
La.	10	5.00	October 10, 1862	Unc. 6.00
La.	29	5.00	Baby Bond	Unc. 6.00
Miss.	20	2.50	May 1, 1862	Unc. 12.00
Miss.	51	3.00	September 1, 1870 COC	AU 8.50
Miss.	94A	10.00	June 15, 1894 C. O. C.	AU 10.00
Mo.	16	4.00	Mississippi Riverboat	Unc. 15.00
Mo.	19	100.00	Lightly creased	Unc. 15.00
N. C.	22	2.00	Plain rev.	Unc. 3.50
N. C.	321	1.00	October 19, 1861	AU 2.75
N. C.	42	.50	No Serial Letter	VG 4.00
N. C.	47	.10	No Serial Letter	VG 3.00
N. C.	48	.05	No Serial Letter	VG 3.00
N. C.	55	.25	Serial Letter "B"	VG 3.00
N. C.	76	20.00	Rev: Bill of Exchange	VF 7.00
N. C.	82	10.00	Railroad Train	VF 7.50

N. C.	87	5.00	Red overprint	Unc.	7.50
N. C.	88	1.00	Stain in center	VF	2.00
N. C.	89	1.00	Bright and sharp	Unc.	7.50
N. C.	105	.25	September 1, 1862	Unc.	3.75
N. C.	113	.10	Hornets Nest	Unc.	2.50
N. C.	114	.10	Negro Plowing	AU	4.00
N. C.	118	50.00	Gov. Zebulon Vance	Unc.	20.00
N. C.	122	10.00	Red overprint	Unc.	7.50
N. C.	123	5.00	Harbor Scene	Unc.	5.00
N. C.	124	5.00	Steamship at Sea	Unc.	7.00
N. C.	130	3.00	Serial Letter Left	Unc.	15.00
N. C.	131	2.00	Capitol at Raleigh	Unc.	3.75
N. C.	132	1.00	Commerce and Industry	Unc.	3.00
N. C.	134	.75	Industry/Beehive	VF \$3.,	4.00
N. C.	136A	.50	Sailing Ship	VG	3.50
N. C.	139	.25	Plain back	Unc.	2.50
N. C.	147	.10	Hornets Nest	Unc.	2.00
N. C.	148	.05	Serial Number 1	Unc.	5.00
N. C.	149B	.50	Sailing Ship	Unc.	2.00
N. C.	150	.25	Ceres Standing	AU	2.00
Texas	H17	10.00	Sm. corner miss., otherwise	Unc.	12.50
Texas	A7	.50	Republic of Texas	Unc.	14.95
Va.	5	5.00	Issue of 1861	VG	50.00
Va.	13	5.00	March 13, 1862	Unc.	5.00
Va.	14	5.00	Wookey Hole Mill	Unc.	37.50

MISCELLANEOUS OBSOLETE NOTES

State	Description	
Ga.	Wills Valley R.R. Co. 50c 1862	G \$5.00
Ala.	Deposit Bank \$3.00 1862	F 16.00
Ind.	State Stock Bank \$2.00 1852	VG 12.50
La.	Mechanics & Traders Bank \$2.00 (1873)	G-VG 8.00
Maine	Katahdin Iron Works 50c 188-, Very scarce	XF 15.00
Maine	Thomaston Bank \$5.00 1845	VG 10.00
Md.	Farmers & Millers Bank of Hagerstown \$1.00 1846	G 5.00
Md.	State of Maryland Civil War Pension Check 1867	XF 10.00
Mass.	Provincetown Bank 50c, Lg. patriotic eagle	VF 7.50
Mich.	Bank of Washtenaw \$100.00 1836	VG 12.50
Mich.	Jackson County Bank \$2.00 1837 Tear	VG 10.00
Mo.	North Missouri R.R. Co. \$50.00	VG 20.00
N. H.	Merrimac River Bank 50c 1862	G 5.00
N. H.	White Mt. Bank \$2.00 Santa Claus note (rep.)	G 10.00
N. J.	Mechanics Bank at Newark \$3.00 1846	VG 10.00
N. J.	Morris County Bank \$3.00 Beautiful note	VF 15.00
N. Y.	The Eastman College Bank 25c, 50c XF	3.50 ea.
Pa.	Harmony Institute \$1.00 1817 pink paper	Unc. 12.50
Pa.	Harmony Institute \$3.00 1817 pink paper	Unc. 17.50
Pa.	Harmony Institute \$5.00 1817 white paper	AU 12.50
R. I.	Farmers Exchange Bank \$1.00 1806	XF 15.00
R. I.	Tiverton Bank \$20.00 1856	VF 12.50
Tenn.	Lawrenceburg Bank \$1.00	Unc. 15.00
Tenn.	Lawrenceburg Bank \$2.00	Unc. 15.00
Tenn.	Lawrenceburg Bank \$5.00	Unc. 15.00
Texas	W. H. Eliot, Houston \$2.00 Sept. 1, 1863	G 35.00
Texas	W. H. Eliot, Houston 25c Jan. 1, 1864	VG 35.00
Texas	W. H. Eliot, Houston 50c Jan. 1, 1864	VG 35.00
Texas	W. H. Eliot, Houston \$1.00 Jan. 1, 1864	VG 35.00

The above Texas notes comprise a small lot of six notes including the four listed above plus an extra damaged 25c and a duplicate 50c. The \$2.00 1863 is listed as a R.7 (1-5 known) in Medlar's Texas book. The other five notes may be considered unique new discoveries as their reverses are totally unlike those listed in the above mentioned book.

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225	● Laws and history covering 1929 National Bank Notes.	● Notes issued, reported, first 100 chartered banks.	
PAGES	● Note manufacture, Bureau Engraving and Printing.	● The bank with 49 absorptions of National Banks in 8 years.	324
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\$1,000.00 Bond of State of Tenn. 1867 V.F. with most Coupons	23.75
PROOF CHECK with WIDE BORDERS. Bank of the Manhattan Co. Nashville. Dated 188- MAGNIFICENT Item. V. Rare	18.75
PROOF Check of Morris Stratton & Co. Nashville. Dated 188- Also very Rare	15.50
\$1.00 Farmers & Merchants Bank. Memphis. E.F.	9.75
\$5.00 Farmers & Merchants Bank. Memphis. V.F.	7.50
\$1.00 Ocoee Bank. Cleveland. V.F. repair.	6.75
\$1.00 Bank of East Tenn. Knoxville. V.F.	6.00
\$3.00 Bank of East Tenn. Knoxville. V.G.	9.75
\$20.00 Bank of East Tenn. Knoxville. V.G.	12.50
Check on Elk Nat. Bank. Fayetteville, Dated 1898 V.F.	4.50
Check on Elk Nat. Bank. Fayetteville, Dated 1900 V.F.	4.50
Draft on Second Nat. Bank. Jackson. V.F. Dated 1892	7.25
Citizens Bank of Nashville & Memphis. Uncut Sheet of 1-1-2-3. A GREAT RARITY. E.F.	500.00
Bank of East Tenn. Knoxville. Uncut Sheet of 5-5-10-20 E.F.	60.00
Bethel Springs Bank. Bethel Springs. Uncut Sheet of 3 Checks. Dated 191-A.U.	5.75
\$3.00 Mechanics Bank. Memphis. Unc. ..	17.50
\$1.00 Exchange Bank. Murfreesboro. V.F.	5.25
\$5.00 Exchange Bank. Murfreesboro. V.F.	6.75
\$10.00 Exchange Bank. Murfreesboro. E.F.	9.50
5c, 25c, 50c, 1.00, 1.00, 10.00 Bank of Tenn. Nashville. Mostly V.G. to E.F. The Set of 6 Different Pieces	38.75
\$2.00, \$3.00 Bank of Chattanooga. Good to E.F. Lot of 2 Pieces	14.50
Obsolete Metal Scrip in Cop. of Trimore Coal Corp. Devonia. Group has 5c, 10c, 50c, 1.00. Lot of 4 Pieces	6.75

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Lot #1. **\$2 United States Note** Don. # 102-2 1928A Unc. Woods Mellon Sig. Don. Cat. \$150.00 Unc.

Lot #2. Same as lot #1.

Lot #3. **\$2 United States Note** Don. 102-8 1928G Unc. Clark Snyder Sig. Don. Cat. \$15.00 Unc.

Lot #4. **\$2 United States Note** Don #102-5 1928D Unc. Julian Morgenthau Sig. Have four con. numbers so bid one, two, three or four notes. Don. Cat. \$30.00 Unc.

Lot #5. **\$2 United States Note** Don. # 102-5 1928D Unc. Julian Morgenthau Sig. Con. Cat. \$30.00 Unc.

Lot #6. Same as lot #5.

Lot #7. **\$50.00 National Currency** Don. #450-L Fed. Res. of S. F., Calif. Series 1928 about X.F. (creases) Don. \$90.00 E.F.

Lot #8. **\$5 Fed. Res. Note** Don. #505-6LL S. F., Calif. Light green seal Unc. 1934 Don. Cat. \$40.00.

Lot #9. **\$20 National Currency Ser.** 1929 Don. #420-E (Fine) Richmond, Va. Don. Cat. \$30.00.

Lot #10. **\$10 Hawaii Ser. 1934A** better than V.F. Don. #510 cat. \$32.50 in E.F.

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\$1.00 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES

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1963 Granahan-Dillon			1963-A Granahan-Fowler			1963-B Granahan-Barr		
A-*	\$2.25	A-*	\$2.00	F-D	\$2.25	B-*	Wanted	
A-A	2.00	A-A	1.60	F-E	1.75	B-G	\$1.60	
B-*	2.00	A-B	2.25	F-F	1.60	B-H	1.50	
B-A	1.75	A-C	1.60	F-G	1.60	E-*	2.00	
B-B	2.50	A-D	1.60	G-*	2.00	E-F	1.60	
B-C	Wanted	B-*	1.75	G-A	2.00	E-G	1.50	
C-*	2.00	B-A	Wanted	G-B	Wanted	G-*	2.00	
C-A	1.75	B-B	Wanted	G-C	Wanted	G-H	1.60	
C-B	Wanted	B-C	Wanted	G-D	Wanted	G-I	1.50	
D-*	2.00	B-D	Wanted	G-E	Wanted	J-C	1.75	
D-A	1.75	B-E	Wanted	G-F	Wanted	L-*	2.00	
D-B	Wanted	B-F	2.00	G-G	2.00	L-F	1.60	
E-*	2.00	B-G	1.75	G-H	1.75	L-G	1.50	
E-A	1.75	C-*	1.75	H-*	2.25			
E-B	Wanted	C-A	1.60	H-A	1.75			
F-*	2.50	C-B	Wanted	H-B	2.00			
F-A	1.75	C-C	1.75	H-C	1.75			
F-B	Wanted	C-D	1.60	I-*	2.25			
F-C	Wanted	D-*	1.75	I-A	1.60			
G-*	2.00	D-A	1.60	I-B	1.75			
G-A	1.75	D-B	1.75	J-*	2.25			
G-B	3.25	D-C	1.60	J-A	1.60			
G-C	Wanted	D-D	1.60	J-B	1.75			
H-*	2.50	E-*	2.00	J-C	2.00			
H-A	1.75	E-A	Wanted	K-*	2.00			
I-*	2.50	E-B	Wanted	K-A	1.75			
I-A	1.75	E-C	2.25	K-B	2.00			
J-*	2.00	E-D	2.00	K-C	1.60			
J-A	1.75	E-E	1.75	L-*	1.75			
K-*	3.25	E-F	1.60	L-A	3.00			
K-A	Wanted	F-*	2.00	L-B	2.75			
L-*	Wanted	F-A	2.00	L-C	2.50			
L-A	Wanted	F-B	3.00	L-D	1.75			
L-B	2.50	F-C	2.75	L-E	1.60			

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1.	102-5	1928D	UNC.	\$2.00	C17155921A	Micro. 271	\$ 30.00
2.	102-9	1953	UNC.	\$2.00	*01808458A	—	15.00
3.	105-3	1928B	UNC.	\$5.00	E47652741A	Large 955	100.00
4.	105-4	1928C	UNC.	\$5.00	E55650625A	Micro. 862	90.00
5.	201-1	1928	UNC.	\$1.00	*03631263A	—	50.00
6.	201-2	1928A	UNC.	\$1.00	Y09323774B	Experiment.	150.00
7.	201-3	1928B	UNC.	\$1.00	J28704169B	—	15.00
8.	201-8	1935	UNC.	\$1.00	Q05412748A	Large 931	300.00
9.	201-9	1935A	UNC.	\$1.00	Q10412034A	Micro. 862	50.00
10.	201-10	1935B	UNC.	\$1.00	*04531274B	—	50.00
11.	205-2	1934A	UNC.	\$5.00	E74490540A	Micro. 816	55.00
12.	205-3	1934B	E.F.	\$5.00	L22100319A	—	25.00
13.	210-2	1934	UNC.	\$10.00	A53608523A	Large 591	50.00

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France. Colonial. 10 Sous. 1792 Sheet of 20 Notes. V.F.	30.00
France. Colonial. 250 Livres. Complete Sheet of One. A.U.	12.75
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D. C.	Mechanics & Traders Bank. X.F.	11.00
Ga.	Bank of Augusta. (plain rev.) Unc.	4.50
Ill.	Bank of Cairo. Fine	16.00
Ind.	Citizens Bank, Gosport. Unc.	14.00
Iowa	Dubuque Central Imp. Co. V.F.	9.00
La.	Iberville Parish. Tan paper. V.F.	9.00
La.	Municipality No. 2. Fine	16.50
Me.	Searsport Bank. Unc.	7.00
Md.	Somerset & Worcester Co. Bank. (Red) Unc.	8.00
Mo.	State note. C.9. Unc.	15.00
N. Y.	State note. C.17A. Unc.	24.00
Mo.	Globe Bank. V.F.	17.00
N. C.	State note. C.125. Unc.	5.75
Pa.	Bank of Fayette County. 1816. V.F.	17.00
R. I.	Farmers Exchange Bank. 1806. Fine	16.00
S. C.	City of Charleston. 1862. Fine	14.00
Va.	Bank of the Commonwealth. 1862. Fine	7.00
Wisc.	Bank of Watertown. 1863. Unc.	18.00
Wisc.	Bank of Wisconsin. 1837. Fine	17.00

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